THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

[illegible] ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED [illegible]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to [illegible] Eight Dollars per annum; Four [illegible] for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS [illegible] for a shorter period. The WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dollars [illegible] Dollar for six months [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

NO. 37.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week..................	$1 00
One Square, two weeks..................	1 50
One Square, one month..................	2 50
One Square, three months..................	7 00
One Square, six months..................	13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

[illegible] seems to be [illegible] with the conduct of [illegible] the Federal Government [illegible] General Grant was [illegible] the appointment of [illegible] Governor of the [illegible] Columbia. The *Advertiser* [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Shepherd [illegible] the District of Columbia [illegible] by the people [illegible] District and by most of the [illegible] Washington [illegible] Board of [illegible] will be looked into [illegible] Congress, and members [illegible] who are inclined to take [illegible] way out of the difficulty, [illegible] their votes will be [illegible] and by.

STEADY THERE, MEN!

[illegible] General Creswell has [illegible] not to say dangerous. [illegible] mails henceforth have [illegible] that even railroad officials [illegible] or disregard at their [illegible] American Female is no [illegible] unapproachable, but [illegible] with the Post- [illegible] bags a sanctity that [illegible] on pain of death. [illegible] extract from the [illegible] City correspondence of a [illegible] newspaper will [illegible]

[illegible] September 17.—Post- [illegible] Creswell was at his [illegible] He intends to take [illegible] compelling the rail- [illegible] to get the mails here [illegible] North more regularly [illegible] for weeks past. He [illegible] the managers of the air [illegible] here and New York insist [illegible] the postal cars in the [illegible] trains he will instruct [illegible] clerks to carry revolvers, [illegible] down any man, whether [illegible] of the railroad company or [illegible] attempts to pass through the [illegible]

GRANT AND HIS PETS.

[illegible] President does not like [illegible] but he has a [illegible] for letter-writing, [illegible] his friends, too, and will [illegible] desert them even under the [illegible] circumstances, if he [illegible] by writing a letter and [illegible] a certificate of character. [illegible] Tom Murphy was forced, by [illegible] public opinion, to re- [illegible] Collectorship of New York [illegible] the President came square up to [illegible] with a letter endorsing him [illegible] terms. The people [illegible] even Republicans [illegible] astonished [illegible] President [illegible] Vice-President Colfax, [illegible]

[illegible] letter only that [illegible] his appreciation of [illegible] Governor Cooke [illegible] Shepherd. Governor Cooke [illegible] President Grant writes [illegible] Shepherd to succeed [illegible]

[illegible] there never was a man more [illegible] defiance of public opinion [illegible] letter-writing and [illegible] President of ours.

WHAT A NEW YORK LAWYER THINKS OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

[illegible] McFarland, of the New York [illegible] being "interviewed" by a [illegible] reporter, the following conver- [illegible] place:

[illegible] How do you think, sir, does [illegible] of our Bar compare with [illegible] other countries?"

[illegible] As a whole, I believe that our [illegible] favorably with that of [illegible] or elsewhere. I think that [illegible] adoption of our code of prac- [illegible] New York and the amalgamation [illegible] and equity jurisprudence, by [illegible] abolition of our old systems of [illegible] and pleading, had a demorali- [illegible] effect on the profession. Its [illegible] has been to offer a premium [illegible] capacity; and I doubt if, under [illegible] system, a class of lawyers can [illegible] up like those now passing [illegible]

[illegible] The adoption of the New York [illegible] has been a very great injury to [illegible] profession.

[illegible] What you say, Mr. McFarland, [illegible] to imply an unwillingness to [illegible] our laws simplified by codifica- [illegible]

[illegible] "This is not accomplishing it by [illegible] adoption of codes of procedure.— [illegible] concern merely the administra- [illegible] of the laws, and I regard such in- [illegible] vations as multiplying inconvenien- [illegible] The practice of our courts needed [illegible] simplifying; but to do that judicious [illegible] only was necessary, not the [illegible] up by the roots of a system [illegible] was the product of many wise [illegible] and of hundreds of year's expe- [illegible] and the substitution of the [illegible] of a few men not the most emi- [illegible] in the profession."

It will be remembered that the Code f Civil Procedure now in force in North Carolina, was imported from New York by Tourgee. It is even less adapted to the people of North Carolina, than it is to the people of New York.

SEVERE ON MORTON.

The New York *Evening Post* commenting upon the declaration of Senator Morton that the official corruptions of the present day have no existence save "in the telegraph and newspapers," takes occasion to administer a severe rebuke to its honored party leader. Senator Morton, it is well known, is the chosen political confidant friend and adviser of President Grant.

The *Post* attempts to defend its party friends from the charge of being more corrupt than other men, by alleging that corruption is confined to no party or sect, but that it is universal, and is one of the common results of a fierce and protracted civil war. It contends, too, that the country is approaching the end of what may be aptly termed "the corrupt age," and believes that "every where the skies look a little brighter, with one single exception." The only discouraging sign that the *Post* can now see threatening the coming of the grand millenium that now delights its imagination "is that men of Senator Morton's position have yet boldness enough or duplicity enough to cast a mantle of mingled denial and excuse over the shames which make every other patriotic cheek to blush."

It would be pleasant to unite with the *Post* in its bright anticipation of a better, and honester, and purer time coming, but what just cause there is to hope for it so long as such men as Morton, Carpenter, Bingham and Butler occupy the places of highest official honor and trust it is difficult to see.

TRYING TO WASH THEIR BLOODY HANDS.

Joseph Holt, the Judge Advocate of the packed court that murdered poor Mrs. Surratt, is still explaining, says the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger*, or trying to explain his connection with that infamy. His conscience seems to give him no respite. Recently—as we have already noted—under its stings or the goading phantom of the murdered woman, he wrote a long letter to the Washington *Chronicle*, denying the statement that he had purposely kept back from Andrew Johnson the recommendation to mercy made by a majority of the members of the court in her behalf, and laying all the blame upon Johnson.

Now he has written another letter to the *Tribune*, denying the charge of loading her with heavy chains day and night, and otherwise torturing her during the entire two months of her imprisonment and trial, made by a *Tribune* correspondent at Washington. He appeals to Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, who was the Marshal of the court, to sustain him and exhibits as much anxiety to clear himself of the second as the first accusation. We see, too, that Andrew Johnson intends going to Washington soon, to search the records for the purpose of clearing [illegible] of Holt's charge, that he Johnson did have the recommendation to mercy before him, and that he signed Mrs. Surratt's death warrant in the face of it.

Such a washing or attempting to wash bloody hands has not been known since the days of Lady Macbeth. Both these men, five years ago, would have scorned to notice any reflection upon their conduct in connection with this matter. In the saturnalia of passion and hate that followed the close of the civil war and the execution of the conspirators, they smothered conscience and defied whatever public opinion there was that condemned the brutal, bloody part both played in the [illegible] drama. They held themselves above and beyond question or criticism, and fondly imagined the day would never come when it would be otherwise. But [illegible] that day has come, and it appears that both are quaking and shivering with dread of public odium each endeavoring to shift the burden upon the other's shoulders, and Holt, in respect to the charge of manacling Mrs. Surratt, actually responding over his own signature to an anonymous writer!

Ah! how different 1873 from the evil years that followed 1865! *Then* it was a feather in their or any loyal man's cap to have played the smallest part in the tragedy that had its black culmination in the murder of a helpless woman—conscience slept under the narcotic of official promotion and the plaudits of a bloodthirsty people. It is indeed a gratifying sign to see these men endeavoring to fit the Nessus shirt upon each other. It proves that there are such things as retribution and conscience, and that under the lashings of one, and the threats of the other, the truth of history may yet come to be vindicated, and justice done the memory of one whose life was remorsely sacrificed to the mob howl for blood. It proves another thing, too: That both these men feel that public sentiment in regard to this transaction has shifted its ground nearer to the plane of humanity and christian civilization and charity, and that it does and will hold them to a stricter judgment every day until they make such atonement as may be in their power.

DOES NORTH CAROLINA RAISE HER OWN PROVISIONS?

We have received from an esteemed friend the following remarks on the cotton crop of 1872 '73, ending 1st September, 1873:

"The total crop amounts to 3,930,508 bales, of which there was manufactured at the South 137,662 bales, leaving the balance disposed of for cash as follows:

To spinners and manufacturers in the United States 1,063,465 bales.

Exported to all points out of the United States 2,682,886 bales.

The bales averaged 464 pounds each.

Putting the average price at 15 cents for the season, the cotton States have received for the crop as follows:

From Southern manufacturers...	$ 9,581,275 20
From Northern manufacturers...	74,019,164 06
From foreign buyers..............	186,727,365 60
Making a total of..............	$270,328,804 80

And there remains on hand a balance (which may also be considered as containing the balance brought from 1872) of 90,989 bales, much of which is very inferior stock.

What have the cotton States done with all this money? $270,328,804 80.

What has become of the $14,000,000 which fell to the share of North Carolina?

These are pertinent questions and we submit them to those who have more time to investigate the subject than we have. We stick to our old text that "had we raised the whole or a considerable part of our provisions last year we should have money to loan."

It is certainly a consummation most devoutly to be wished that North Carolina should be a lender rather than a borrower of money. Nothing succeeds so well as success, and generally speaking, nothing is easier than for a man, who has money, to make money.

We are not quite sure, however, that our friend has presented the question squarely, nor do we think that it can be rightfully said that North Carolina does not raise a considerable portion of her provisions.

The last census returns show that in 1870 North Carolina produced 18,454,215 bushels of corn and 2,859,879 bushels of wheat, making in all, 21,314,094 bushels of the grain, forming the staple of the food of our population. As our population amounts to 1,071,361, this quantity of grain, allowing a peck a week to each, will give bread to the people and leave a fraction under 7,500,000 bushels for horses, mules and other animals.—The census shows also that there were in North Carolina, in 1870, 102,763 horses, 50,684 mules, 196,731 cows, 45,408 working oxen, and 279,632 other cattle, making 674,609 head in all, to feed which we have

Corn and wheat, (bushels)	"	7,500,000
Oats	"	[illegible]
Rye	"	[illegible]
Barley	"	[illegible]
Buckwheat	"	[illegible]
Peas and Beans	"	[illegible]
Potatoes { Sweet	"	[illegible]
Potatoes { Irish	"	[illegible]
Rice, (pounds)	"	[illegible]

which would give an average of over twenty bushels of grain to each head of stock per annum. When we consider that of this stock, horses and mules only receive much grain, and that they constitute one-fourth part only of the number, it will be seen that the feed is not a very scant one. This leaves no provision for the 463,435 sheep, and 1,075,215 hogs in the State, other than that they make for themselves, which we regret to believe is the greater part of what they get. We think these figures show that North Carolina does raise a considerable portion of its bread at least.

It is to be regretted that a like approximation cannot be arrived at from the census returns, as to the number and weight of the various animals killed for food during the year. One item of Dairy products alone to-wit: butter, is put down at 4,297,834 pounds, equal, we take it in value as food, to the same number of pounds of meat. We think, however, it may be safely assumed that the proportion of meat necessary for our support, produced in the State is equal to that of bread.

This being so, there seems to be not much foundation for the assumption that North Carolina does not raise a considerable portion of her provisions.

It would seem then to be unwise to increase the production of provisions, to any very great extent in North Carolina, at least beyond the amount required for home consumption, unless it can be shown that the production of provisions is more profitable than that of cotton or other produce.

This, however, is a question that we do not propose to discuss this morning, our purpose just now being simply to suggest that conclusions, based upon the assumption that North Carolina does not raise at least the greater portion of her own bread and meat, are not safe conclusions.

WHAT A FALL!

The Fredericksburg *Herald* states that a farm on the Mattaponi river was recently knocked down at $6 50 per acre which was sold before the war at $60. Is this real estate? Or have the reconstruction measures of the Republican party destroyed the nature of land and made it unreal—as fleeting and fanciful in value as any of the bubbles that have been invented?

We take the above from one of our exchanges but it accords so much with our own experience that we find no difficulty in believing the statement of our Fredericksburg cotemporary. The rice lands of the Cape Fear would readily sell, before the war, for one hundred dollars per acre, now they will not command a tenth part of that sum. Then there were no sellers at any price, now there are no buyers at any price. And yet these lands are as capable of production to-day as they were before the war. But we forget. The "difference" one of the blessings of Reconstruction.

Complaining Tax-Payers.

The Executive Committee of the dissatisfied tax-payers of the eight complaining townships in this county, have held protracted sessions in this city during the present week. The result is not merely a deliberate determination to wage a war of justice and of law, but to carry it into Africa in the full meaning of that expression. Competent and able counsel have been employed to prosecute vigorously and promptly the cause of the oppressed tax-payers against the decisions of the Board of County Commissioners. Proper measures will be used the coming week to stay proceedings in the way of excess in assessments, and to prevent the collection by the Sheriff of exorbitant taxes thereupon. So that, in addition to the public meetings of protest and indignation already held, the more practical ends of a stay of legal collection of taxes at present are now sought, under the advice of distinguished attorneys in this city.

Mr. W. N. Larkins, of Lillington, in this county, will receive all moneys ready to be paid over for carrying on this war of the people against the Board of County Commissioners. Let a sufficient fund be raised at once to meet the necessary expense for counsel fees.

Thirty thousand Remington rifles have been tendered to the Spanish Government by the Spanish public, and, by a vote of the Cortes, the Minister of War has been authorized to receive them. This means business, and looks bad for Don Carlos.

From Our Living and Our Dead.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LOWER CAPE FEAR.

BY X.

Early in September 1861, being convalescent from a protracted illness, I called by request on Col. S. L. Fremont, at Wilmington, who informed me that on the 20th of August, the commissions of officers, not attached to companies, had been revoked by the State, and therefore I "was out of commission" as they say of old naval hulks: that he, himself, was a mere civilian in command; that Capt. Winder had remained at his work although in a similar plight: that Capt. Childs, who had rendered invaluable service had been ordered South; and that he desired me to go on duty as speedily as possible.

Thus it happened that soon thereafter, I found myself at the mouth of the Cape Fear. Winder for convenience and for other considerations, had located himself at Smithville, where I likewise sought quarters removing from the garrison. At that time, through his energetic action, Fort Caswell had come to wear a very different aspect from its former appearance in the "piping times of peace;" the citadel, it is said, had been rendered bombproof, the magazines were greatly strengthened; heavy traverses, &c., had been erected; the moat put in thorough repair, and the extensive basin in front of the Fort was ready to be flooded, with from four to six feet of water, at the first making of the tide.

Battery Campbell, then intended as a mere outpost, was well under way. Zeke's Island had been delivered over in prime condition to a garrison, and was under command of the indefatigable Hedrick.

At Confederate Point early in May, Capt. Bolles had thrown up a small fortification, known as Battery Bolles, and Capt. DeRosset had assumed command of it.

To arm it, the Wilmington Light Infantry rolled their heavy ordnance a considerable distance through the deep sand on the Point, and performed other labors that seemed equally incapable of accomplishment in the absence of ordinary facilities. Their great zeal led them into arduous undertakings, but their perseverance and industry crowned their endeavors with merited success.

Another fortification was now in progress higher up the river and near the site of an old work, perhaps of 1812; this I think was under the command of Lieut. Col. Meares. It was called after the lamented Fisher, and its history and fate well perpetuate the name of that noble spirit—a veritable Bayard,—*Sans peur et sans reproche*.

Capt. Winder's plan of defence, if I recollect aright, embraced, besides the fortifications on the main land opposite Zeke's Island: another higher up, afterwasds known as Fort Anderson; and on Confederate Point a line of earthworks terminating in a strong redoubt at the head of the Sound. As a ground work for the future execution of this plan, he erected Battery Gatlin near the head of the Sound, and Battery Anderson nearer Fort Fisher. These were to be enlarged, strengthened and perfected as occasion permitted; and connected with Fisher by a series of breastworks, behind which a protected military road was to pass to the rear of the redoubt. At Fisher, he was about to construct casemates with palmetto logs brought from Smith's Island by Mr. Prioleau.

Such was the condition of defences on the first day of September. As for the troops, the various commands were orderly and well drilled.

Lieut. Col. Brown had established "regular army" system at Fort Caswell; Col. Iverson's soldiers at Fort Johnson were models of precision in their various exercises; and the others vied with these in regularity of conduct, subordination and obedience to authority.

About this time, Mr. Eason of Charleston, brought us a machine for rifling cannon by hand. Rifled ordnance was then a novelty with us; we apprehended that by the operation the old guns might become so weak as to burst on the least provocation and were fearful that the experiment might cost us both guns and men. But the almost incredible reports of the effectiveness of rifled cannon in the Italian campaign decided us to try one gun. In about twelve hours an old smooth bore 32 pdr. was converted into a heavy rifled cannon throwing a 64 pound projectile.

The garrison turned out to a man to witness the trial, and as the smoke cleared way, after each successive discharge fired with increasing charges of powder, they "made the welkin ring" with their shouts of applause.

Being satisfied with the result, we went to work with a will, and kept the machine going, night as well as day, until a proper proportion of the guns were rifled. By this means we soon increased the weight of our metal, and felt relatively more capable of coping with the enemy's vessels.

Not confined to any particular point I led a kind of nomadic life, sleeping habitually at Smithville but off early to such posts as required attention freed from the restraints of supervisory authority, and not often thrown in contact with either officers or soldiers.

Winder had as a boatman an old colored worthy, yclept "Clem," whose little craft carried us safely across the harbor in storm or sunshine with equal safety. These trips were not always unattended with danger; but when the weather was pleasant, they were extremely delightful. Indeed the harbor is unsurpassed for sailing, while the historic associations of the locality invested with a peculiar interest, each point on which the eye can rest. And this the more, as the scenes that would suggest themselves to my imagination were in harmony with the circumstances that surrounded me. I could in fancy trace the movements of the skilful Rhett as he in the summer of 1718, engaged the well armed Pirate "Revenge;" now bearing across the channel to deliver a broadside; now receiving the murderous fire of his antagonist, and then enveloped in a cloud of sulphurous vapor, clearing his ship, encouraging his brave Charlestonians, and preparing for a more decisive encounter; until at length after six protracted hours of desperate battle, he grapples with the enemy, and Seth Bonnet, the last of the Cape Fear pirates—"a gentleman, a man of honor, a man of fortune, and one that had a liberal education," delivers himself up with his followers to grace the well-earned gibbet.

Looking to the northward, there could be discerned the solitary "sugar loaf," where tradition hath it that "Old King Roger Moore led his faithful servants to the last battle with the Indians of the Cape Fear, and by his victory won the future peace of the infant settlement. That he so thoroughly settled that unpleasantness, is not a subject of amazement, as we have the sworn testimony of Sir William Cole that his grandfather, "Roger Moore, with Sir Phelim O'Neale, destroyed 104,700 of their enemies in Ulster," during the quarter ending December 31st, 1641.

On casting the eye to the southward one could recall the approach of the Spanish cruisers as they entered the harbor in 1748.

At first they engage Fort Johnson, then but newly erected, and hurl their shot with precision into the midst of the untried garrison; but the guns of the Fort belch forth fire and destruction, harmonious to the fierce emotions of the colonists. These know that now they fight for their homes and firesides—and in quick succession let fly the iron thunderbolts of war.

But the Spaniards, long detained at sea, have more appetite for plunder, than stomach for fight. They leave glory for another day, and seek the better things of life. With sails sheeted home, they stand across the channel, running the deadly gauntlet, and now find safety in their heels. And now they hasten to the prosperous village of Brunswick, all astir with the impending calamity. Here they pillage and plunder, and in fancied security prey on the rich spoils of wealthy planters. But the battle is not always to the strong. The brave colonists renew the fight; and the God they worship smiles on their endeavors. They make sad havoc among the enemy, and blow up one of the cruisers, and now they achieve a signal victory. And now the danger being past, with thankful hearts they consecrate their spoils to holy uses, and with Spanish booty erect churches to the greater glory of Him who in the hour of need was their shield and sure defence. It is said, a single memento of these heroic struggles, a picture of the Holy Virgin perhaps, yet adorns the vestry room of St. James' at Wilmington.

From the water, there looms up that same Fort Johnson, now re-habilitated in all the paraphernalia of warlike attire; and the sight of it carries my thoughts back to July, 1775, when John Ashe, an audacious rebel led his neighbors to its destruction. His Majesty's most loyal Governor having fled to his shipping, witnessed the demolition and read in the daring contest [illegible] the arrogant and [illegible] doctrines of the "Spirit" President of that [illegible], the United States, [illegible] Old North State, [illegible] old mother!

What native of the Cape Fear section could then [illegible] recall these scenes and the hundred other deeds of the past that faithfully illustrate the character of his people, without feeling a strong desire to [illegible] himself to [illegible] without being strengthened by a recollection of their success, and [illegible] but fortitude and patriotism by a remembrance of their virtue!

But to return: Winder was, about a month afterward, relieved by Capt. R. K. Meade, of Virginia, an officer of great merit in his department, as well as of most excellent sentiments. He had found himself at the outset of affairs, in April, in company with General Anderson at Fort Sumter.

The duty of these gentlemen led them to protect the flag of their government, intrusted to their keeping, while in the face of its enemy. But he, as well as Gen. Anderson, as I understood him, fully determined to resign their commissions in the U. S. Army as soon as possible after returning to New York. However the General's wife, carried away by the honors showered upon the head of Sumter, persuaded him to forego his determination; *but Meade's heart was with his people*; he retired to secluded quarters where the hero-worshippers of the metropolis could not trace him; discharged his last duty to the U. S. Government; [illegible] forward his resignation; and hastened to the loved fireside of his boyhood. He served acceptably wherever he was employed, but alas! fell a victim to disease in the trenches [illegible] Richmond at too early a period of the struggle to win [illegible] he would inevitably have earned.

In November Col. Fremont [illegible] to Gen. Anderson [illegible]

[illegible]

It seemed that the services [illegible] charge. Having at one time [illegible] to Gen. Anderson [illegible]

[illegible]

Fork Township [illegible] Sept [illegible] 1873.

Dear Journal: [illegible] the readers of [illegible] to hear from [illegible] the crops, [illegible] and if you [illegible] right, it not [illegible] crop is sorry [illegible] aged badly [illegible] with the low prices [illegible] on the farms [illegible] our township [illegible] cotton that [illegible] hundred dollars for. [illegible] of the same kind. [illegible] the seed [illegible] cents a piece [illegible] some of the [illegible] dred bolls. [illegible] let them [illegible] JOURNAL [illegible] dents wants [illegible] the boll will [illegible] It will take [illegible] yield better [illegible]

Meeting, Freight [illegible]

As the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair comes off soon, would it not be well to call a Convention of the farmers of this District to meet in Wilmington on the Thursday of Fair Week at [illegible] o'clock, in the evening, to take into consideration the matter of local freights and other grievances of which they have just cause for complaint? Railroad authorities and commission merchants ought to be invited, a full and free conference had, and I believe much good might be done for the farmer. During Fair Week railroad fare would be so cheap that all could attend. I think that many causes of complaint might be removed and better feeling prevail after this conference.

As one interested in the farming interests of the county, I have ventured upon this call, hoping it will be responded to.

A FARMER.

James Parton will complete his "Life of Voltaire," on which he has so long been at work, some time next year. It will be the most elaborate of his biographical performances.

The American Colonization Society proposes to send another expedition to Liberia on the 1st of November this year. The colonists will find themselves about as much at home in Africa as the decendants of the Pilgrims would if they should go back to Yorkshire.

LOCAL.

Inspecting, Weighing and Gauging.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, in writing the Constitution and By-Laws of the Exchange, inserted a section regarding the weighing of rosin and cotton and the inspection and gauging of spirits turpentine in this market. This article was afterwards submitted to the Exchange at a regular meeting and unanimously adopted. The article provides that all inspectors and weighers of cotton and naval stores and the gaugers of spirits turpentine shall be regularly licensed by a Committee from the Exchange, which Committee shall license all competent inspectors and shall designate what styles of beams, scales, rods, &c., shall be used.

The Mystery Solved.

Our Laurinburg correspondent spoke in Thursday's paper of a check and a draft which had been mailed here a few days since, which had unaccountably disappeared. Col. Brink, our Postmaster, thereupon put on his thinking cap and taking his divining rod in hand proceeded to an investigation. The mail matter in the office was first overhauled and then the mail bags, and in one of the latter the missing letters were found intact. It seems that there was a light mail on the day they were sent down and the bag, through carelessness, was thrown with those that had already been emptied. It has since lain in the Postoffice here and was yesterday found and brought to the light. There is no reason, whatever, for believing that there was anything intentional in the misplacement.

Railroad Accident—One Man Fatally Injured—Smash up of Engine and Cars.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, the Express freight train going South collided with a material train at Gaines' Turnout, some four or five miles west of Whiteville. The Express freight should have passed this point about 1 o'clock, but was thrown behind by reason of some injury to the cars. The material train laid at Grist's all night, and supposing the freight had passed on time the engineer made for Whiteville. The morning was foggy and the trains collided before the approach of each other could be detected. The material train was running with the cars in front. The engine of the freight train a new engine is almost a complete wreck. One of the cars in the train was entirely demolished and the bumpers to about ten or a dozen other cars badly broken. The engineer was unhurt, but a colored wood-passer, or fireman, name unknown, was seriously injured—it is feared fatally. No others were hurt. The morning passenger train, going South, was delayed a few hours, but all other trains yesterday passed on time, by means of a turnout, immediately opposite to which the accident occurred, and which, having originally lost one end, another was soon constructed.

THE CONSPIRACY TO BREAK JAIL.

Something Formidable—Important Discoveries.

The plot revealed by the insane prisoner Reeves, in reference to an alleged attempt at jail delivery (a statement of which was published in the JOURNAL yesterday), has proved much more serious and important in its proportions than we were at first disposed to credit.

Since the discovery of the knife upon the person of Massey, the white man now incarcerated on a charge of forgery, the Sheriff and his officers have given the subject of Reeves' declaration considerable thought. Their suspicion finally reached such a point that last night they made a thorough and minute examination of the interior of the jail. And this search was not barren of results. In the strict search which was instituted the officers went so far as to inspect the heating pipes by which the prison is warmed, and here they were rewarded by the first discovery. Just beneath the register of the main pipe in the corridor a bundle of rope about twenty feet in length was found nicely [illegible] fashioned and strong enough to bear the weight of a man, the length being sufficient to extend from the prison bars to the ground, [illegible] for which purpose it was doubtless intended. This rope was of the description usually attached to a [illegible] Having stumbled upon this, the officers redoubled their vigilance in the search and made another discovery. In the cell of a colored [illegible] by the name of Taylor Evans, [illegible] on a charge of robbing the [illegible] a cord fashioned of sheeting, or material used for clothing, was also brought to light from a place of snug concealment, having no doubt been passed in by some criminal [illegible] with which no doubt the rope was drawn up from the [illegible] of accessories outside the walls. Concealed in a hole in the ceiling of the debtors' room, to which the prisoners have easy access, was also discovered an iron weight which had been torn from the casing of one of the windows.

All of these discoveries were of so grave a character that the Sheriff felt justified in redoubling the watch around the jail last night. This squad were further reinforced by detachments from the police force. Suspicion is strongly attached to Massey as the ringleader of this plot, to the detection and important character of which the discovery last night of the articles mentioned bear strong evidence. However, "to be forewarned is to be forearmed."

A discussion in the New York Board of Assessors discloses the fact that real estate in New York city is assessed at [illegible] per cent. of its nominal value, while farm property is assessed at 60 to 70 per cent. of its gold value. The law requires property to be assessed at its full value, but this is disregarded by assessors. There is no fixed rule as to personal property. The assessors, in fact, are a law unto themselves. There is a new law in regard to corporations and manufacturers which is imperative, and the latter, to escape the burden, are fleeing to New Jersey.

The *Avenir National* alludes to the recent death of a singular character at Batignolles. His name, it says, was Joseph Viory, and he imagined that he had, in a prior state of existence, been a dog, and he could not meet a dog in the street without talking to him. By degrees he persuaded himself that he was King of the canine race, and gave himself the title of Medor I. As he was very gentle and inoffensive, the police never interfered with him. He has left a fortune equal to 2,000 francs to one of the principal veterinary surgeons of Paris.

Joaquin Miller has taken to riding in Hyde Park, London, with his Mexican equestrian trappings, and sports a white sombrero with cords and tassels, in the gayest cavalier fashion. A prominent circus manager has made him a tempting offer to ride in his show in his vaquero costume, and if his last book proves unremunerative he may.

Contributions to the Orphan Asylum, for August, 1873.

IN CASH.

Paid $100, Hon. Wm. A. Smith.

Paid $77 60, Farmington Lodge, No. 265.

Paid $25 50, citizens of Washington, N. C., (by Miss Annie Fowle and Miss Annie Lucas).

Paid $25, each, White Stone Lodge, No. 155, and John C. Randolph, (by Mrs. S. A. Elliott).

Paid $21 50, F. P. Hobgood.

Paid $21, Misses Jenkins & Eddins.

Paid $7 50, a Raleigh merchant.

Paid $5, each, Gen. A. M. Scales, W. S. Ball, S. M. Scott, Col. J. I. Scales, W. S. Hester, J. L. Jones and M. G. Jones, (by Mrs. S. A. Elliott.)

Paid $2 85, S. W. Dickerson.

Paid $2 50, Albert C. Parham.

Paid $2 each, Col. J. W. Hunt and W. O. Allen.

Paid $1 each, J. M. Pool, Mrs. F. L. Pool, Rev. J. E. Montague, P. E. Sandford, W S Pool and A. Carpenter.

IN KIND.

1 barrel Molasses, R F Jones & Co.

1 bundle Dress Goods, J P Gulley & Bro.

5 pairs of Pants, Mrs. Nancy Smith.

Calico for 5 dresses, Mrs. S P Atkinson.

Box of assorted dry goods, citizens of Washington.

50 pieces tin-ware, J P Flanigin.

Gross of Slate Pencils, T D Crawford.

Cabbage, L D Gulley.

Peaches, Mrs. M A Howard.

Socks, Mrs. Adelia Overby.

NOTE.—August has been a month of promises and expectations. But the work goes on, and contributions are gratefully received by J. H. Mills, at Raleigh, and A. D. Cohen, at Oxford.

From the Columbus Sun.

There was a Stillness in That Court.

When at Opelika, on Saturday, we heard an aged man, who hailed from Tallapoosa, a county rendered famous in old times as being the home of "Simon Suggs," and now known as the "Banner Democratic County" of Alabama, relate the following, which we will try to give in his language:

"It wus, as well as I kin rickoleck, at the fall term of court, in '64, at Dadeville, when that clever old man, (he is ded and gone,) Bob Dougherty, was the Jedge and squire Joe McDonald—as you're from Columbus, mister, you mus know the squire, for he lives there in Russell now—had been discharged from the army and wur solicitor of the 'Bloody Ninth,' as the Cirkit was called. Thar had bin a true bill found by the Gran Jury at the spring term of the court agin old man Jim Rentfrow, and Jim he went to the war that summer, thinking, perhaps, the case would be dropped on that account.

Well, while the court was in session I went to square McDonald fur to try and git him to nolpros the case, and he 'lowed as how it went mitily agin his grain fur to prosecute Rentfrow, and I knowed it, for the Squire wus as bighearted as he wur free-handed and wus powerfully beliked in Tallapoosy; but he said the law would hev to be carried out.

Well, I sot down by the winder, on the fur side of the court room, and kinder looked out, and just then a waggin, with a yoke ov steers hitched to hit, drive up in the squar, sorter in frunt uv Cap. Young's grocery. Cap. he was a nephew uv old Simon Suggs, you know, and a crowd uv fellers cum outen the grocery and stood round the waggin, sorter talkin' like to the driver.

Just then the clerk—it seems to me Sim Phillips—a mighty good feller he wus—wur our clerk; but I disremember now—or else it was the Jedge—sung out, "State uv Alabamy agin, Jeems Rentfrow," and the Sheriff—I b'leeve Alfred Slaughter was Sheriff then, and he made a good one—hollered outen the winder, "Jeems Rentfrow, cum inter Court." A feller stepped outen the crowd by the waggin, and sed loud enuff for every man in Court to hear him, "Jeems Rentfrow's ded body is here, cum back from the wars in this here cart;" and it wus so, too. There wus then a stillness in that court house I never knowd afore; and I seed Squire Mac drap his hed, and then wipe his eyes as he riz, and in a husky voice sed: "Noll prosst by deth." and it wur entered on the dockit, I b'leeve. That wur a solum scene, mister, and ef I live a thousand year I'll never furgit it; and thar was many a man settin thar that day what felt watery about his eyes, besides the solicitor and me.

Correspondence of the Raleigh News.

The Old North State Forever.

An examination of the records will show, that on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina empowered their "delegates in Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independence and forming foreign alliances." This is the first movement by any of the Colonies looking to "Independence and foreign alliances," and the moral force of it can hardly be over-estimated. Virginia followed North Carolina at an interval of more than a month, and but for the action of North Carolina, through her Provincial Congress, that of the Old Dominion might have been much longer delayed. It was on the 15th of May, 1776, that Virginia, through her Convention, instructed her delegates in Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and Independent States, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence on, the Crown or Parlament of Great Britain." A comparison of the dates, which I have given, will show the action of North Carolina, looking to a national Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, preceded that of Virginia by one month and three days. And if the action of the Convention of Virginia went further, and instructed her delegates to "propose" Independence, it was probably, because they had a positive assurance that the delegates from the Province of North Carolina would "concur with the delegates" from the Province of Virginia in the "propersition," from which a general concurrence might be expected.

I have not written this for the purpose of eliciting controversy, but for the purpose of recalling an important fact in the history of my native State, which seems to have been well nigh forgotten by those who have paid any attention to her history, and never to have been known by many thousands of her citizens. It is certainly a fact no less important than those attempted to be established by the controversy already refered to, and should be as vividly known.

VERITAS.

The Newbern Times says: A young man named Baxter Spencer, a hand on board the schr. Patron, was drowned on Wednesday morning, from off the vessel, near the Point of Bluffs, about ten miles from Wysocking and twenty-five miles northeast of Brandt Island Light-house.

A meeting of superintendents, general ticket agents, and freight agents of the Western railroads was held on the 9th instant at Kansas City. Rates of freight were made uniform, and a regular price was agreed upon to be paid as commission or premium to ticket agents.

HOW I SAID YES.

My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism called me "Olive," and they ought to be ashamed of themselves for it, for never was there a child with a more mistaken name. A belligerent state was my normal condition. I do not remember my nurses, but I have grace enough to pity them. The mildest of my teachers called me "unruly," and you can ask Goeffry what he thought of me a year ago.—Now, it is different. I have found my master, and I believe I rather like it. This is how it came about:

Geoffry had asked me three times to marry him, and three times I said "No," in the most decided manner.—But that never made the least difference to him. He only laughed, and said I would know better next time.

"I suppose," I said, "you mean to ask me once a quarter."

"Is that often enough?"

"Too often, a great deal, sir."

"Well, then, we will say once in six months, Miss Olive."

And then he walked smilingly away, and began some nonsensical talk with father about Dr. Darwin and his bewildering theories.

This last asking was just at the beginning of warm weather, and father, who thought Geoffry's opinion infallible, asked him where he would advise us to go for the Summer.

I had made up my mind to go to Long Branch, and I said so very distinctly; but Geoffry proposed some out of the way place in the Virginia mountains. that he painted in such glowing colors that nothing would satisfy father but a personal investigation. It was all Geoffry's doings, and I told him so at the railway station.

"It is your doing; I shall remember you for it."

"Thanks, Olive," he replied, "there nothing I fear so much as your forgetfulness."

I wanted to speak saucily to him, but the train moved, and I felt it would be only waste of material.

And the end of the second day we got to our destination. It was a very pretty place; I must acknowledge that. Nature had done all she could for it, but art and civilization had passed by it. The men were simply frights, and the women were—well, not too good for the men. The houses were log cabins through which daylight peeped and the wind blew as it listed. But there was, of course, a big hotel—there always is. I have no doubt if we had gone to Thalequah or Bannock City we should have found a hotel and a proprietor—the institution is ubiquitary. We procured rooms, and my trunks were, with some difficulty, got up the hill and the flight of wooden steps into the hall.

"I suppose," I said, with a resigned look, "there is no use in taking them up stairs; I can have no use for my dresses here."

"As you like, Olive," father replied, in one of his meek, mild ways, "that gray thing you have on looks pretty well, and does not show the dirt."

After this remark, of course, I had every trunk, bonnet-box and satchel snatched up stairs, and the noise and confusion, and even the occasional bad word their size and weight called forth was quite grateful to me.

"It is not my fault," I exclaimed, "if people will build stairs like cork-screws I am not to blame."

In this amiable mood we took possession, and I think if Geoffry had known what I was thinking about as I did up my hair and put on my white evening dress, he would have lost a trifle of his self-complacency—that is, if men ever do make a loss of that kind.

The first thing that pleased me was the supper. It was really good—particularly the berries and cream, which are a specialty with me.

"But sir," I inquired, "are there any Christians here beside ourselves?"

"It is to be hoped so, Olive. I saw a little church in the valley."

"Pshaw, father! I did not mean church Christians; I meant society Christians."

"Ah! they are different, are they? Well, what do you think of Augusta Pennington for a Christian?"

"Augusta Pennington? Is she here?" I asked, amazed.

"No, she is not; her brother lives within two miles, and he has a daughter about the same age as yourself. Mrs. Pennington wrote them we should be here to-day; they will doubtless call in the morning."

Well, I did not care if they did. The dresses in my trunk were sufficient to inspire any woman with comfortable assurance. The next morning I made a beautiful toilet, but neither Mr. nor Mrs. Lacelles called. Just at lamp-lighting I heard a little stir and bustle on the stairs, a rippling laugh, the rustling of silk robes, and, leaning on her father's arm, Miss Lacelles entered. She was beautiful, tall, pale and lady-like, reminding you of a fair white lily. We soon struck up a friendship—a girl's friendship, I mean.

Some one has said that there is no friendship between the sexes, and some one is mistaken; for I think the world holds no safer friend for a woman than an honorable man. A woman's friendship is very likely to be the result of convenience, contiguity, or of being, as my father sneeringly remarked, "the only Christians within hail of each other." Mary showed me all her secrets, and I returned the compliment, mindful of Burns' advice to still "keep something to myself I wad not tell to ony."

Life settled down into an unexciting but endurable routine. Mary and I visited each other, for I had invited her to pass the cold weather with me in New York. One day in the middle of one of these pleasant chats, a servant came in and handed me a card. The name on it aroused all the antagonism in my nature. It was "Geoffry Gardner."

Now it so happened that the existence of this gentleman was the thing I kept back in my confidence with Mary. So I had now to explain who and what he was. I wanted her to come into the parlor with me—but no, she would go home first and dress; but she promised to be back to tea.

I disliked Geoffry, yet I was glad to see him. My mental faculties were rusting for want of attention. Father would not quarrel with me, and Mary was my only face card. I could not throw her away. Besides, I rather liked to see his great handsome figure in the room; he was so full of life that he seemed to vitalize the chairs and stools; they tumbled about and got out of the way in the strangest manner. I told him about Mary Lacelles, and warned him that he would lose his heart. He gravely told me that he had none to lose.

We waited tea for Mary, but she did not come till quite dark, and we had begun tea. She said she had been detained by company, but I knew better than that. She was dressed with reference to candle-light effect, and would not lose its influence on her first appearance. I never saw her look so lovely—her rose-colored dress, with its broad shimmering bands of white silk, enhanced her charms. Geoffry looked delighted, and she gave him the benefit of both her upward and downward glances.

When tea was over I left the room for a few moments, and when I came back I found Geoffry and Mary sitting opposite each other, with the chess board between them, as an excuse for flirtations. The move had been so rapid that I had been astonished, and a little angry too; and father did not improve the matter by whispering, as I passed his chair:

"Checkmated, Olive."

It was a pleasant evening to me, and it was the beginning of my unpleasantness.

"How it came let the doctors tell;" but I began to like Geoffry just as soon as he began to like Mary. I called up pride to the rescue, but it did not help me much, and I suffered much in watching Geoffry's attention to Mary, and listening to her prattles about him. I thought her so supremely silly, and I told her so. She was astonished at my petulence, but I don't think she suspected the truth. Only father did that, and he looked so "served you right, Miss," that I longed for him to be a woman for an hour or so that I might talk back to him.

One day, after Geoffry had been a month with us, a riding party was proposed to the top of the mountain. Geoffry and Mary, father and I—that would be the order of course, and I was prepared for that; but there is a last straw to every burden, and my last straw was this incident: "They were mounted and waiting for me, when Mary dropped her gauntlet. From my window I saw Geoffry pick it up, put it upon the hand laid so confidently in his, then kiss it. After that I was not going to ride for "king nor kaiser." I sent a positive refusal to all entreaties, and as soon as they were out of sight indulged in a good refreshing cry. I cried myself to sleep, and awoke about dusk with a new-born purpose in my mind, which comforted me wonderfully, the key note to which was, "she stoops to conquer." Yet I did not dress again; I knew they were at tea at Mr. Lacelles, so I threw my dressing gown around me, and taking "Red as a Rose is She" in my hand, I ordered a cup of strong tea, and went into the sitting room. As I walked in at one door, Geoffry walked in at the other.

"I came to take you to Mr. Lacelles, Olrve," he said.

"How do you propose doing it, sir? For unles you bind me hand and foot, and get a couple of darkies to 'tote' me there, I really don't think you will succeed."

"I could carry you myself."

"Could you? I don't think you would enjoy the journey."

"Will you dare me to do it?"

"Not to-night. I should like to insure my life first."

"Olive, you have been crying."

"I have not, sir," indignantly. "And if I have, what is that to you?"

"A great deal. Oh, Olive, you teasing, provoking, bewitching little mortal! how often must I tell you I love you? how often must I ask you to marry me?"

"It is not six months since the last time, Geoffry."

"I don't care; it seems like six years; and, oh, Olive, you know that you love me."

"I do not."

"You have loved me ever since you were eight years old."

"I have not."

"Now you must take me forever, or leave me forever to-night. I have asked you three times before."

"Well, four times, then, odd numbers are lucky."

"Here is the fifth time. You know what I want. I want, Olive—your promise to be mine. Is it to be? Now or never."

I suppose every one has a good angel. Mine must have been at his post just then, for a strange feeling of humanity and gentleness came over me. I glanced up at the handsome face all aglow with love's divine light; at eyes full of gracious entreaty; at the arms stretched out to embrace. Yet pride struggled hard to overcome love. I stood up silent and trembling, quite unable to acknowledge myself vanquished, until I saw him turn away aggrieved and very sorrowful. Then I said:

"Geoffry, come back; it is *now*."

This is the way I said "Yes," and I have never been sorrow for it yet. [illegible] I live to the age of Methuselah I shall never be a meek woman, but still I suit Geoffry, and I take more kindly to his authority than ever I did to parental rule. Father laughs with triumph at Geoffry's victory, and sent me as a wedding present a handsome copy of "The Taming of the Shrew."

The Boston *Post*, always [illegible] sometimes irreverent, as [illegible] clearly shows: "A calf, [illegible] aforesaid, "was sold in [illegible] New York, the other day, for [illegible] If Massachusetts should sell [illegible] at this rate she could pay [illegible] debt, and without disturbing [illegible] mals in office."

The confession of John T. [illegible] the San Francisco police that [illegible] participant in the murder of [illegible] Nathan, has been ostensibly [illegible] by the New York police as [illegible] worthy. Nevertheless, during [illegible] week police officers have [illegible] fore the Grand Jury and [illegible] Irving had been one of three persons who committed a burglary in Chatham street a few months ago. The Grand Jury thereupon indicted Irving, thus giving an opportunity for the police to bring him to New York and learn what truth there may be in his singular claim. The members of the Board of Police have determined to send two detectives to San Francisco and bring Irving back; not, however, with much hope of obtaining any important testimony from him. Captain Irving, of the detective squad, may go personally to California with one of his detectives.

Railroad Meeting at Newton.

Pursuant to a call published by "citizens of Hickory and Newton," a number of the citizens of the latter place and vicinity, met in the Court House Thursday the 11th inst, and orginized, by calling Col. M. L. McCorkle to the Chair. L. P. Erwin was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of a committee to confer with the proper authorities of the Carolina Central Railway Company, in regard to the proposed connection of that road with the W. N. C. R. R., in Catawba county.

After some discussion the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the Carolina Central Railway Company, and to ascertain what propositions they have for the consideration of the people of Catawba county in regard to a connection with the W. N. C. R. R., in said county.

The Chairman appointed Maj. S. M. Finger, G. M. Wilfong and Maj. M. M. Wilson as said committee.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. L. MCCORKLE, Chairman.
L. P. ERWIN, Secretary.

Newton *Vindicator*.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA--IS THERE ANY OBLIGATION ON THE STATE TO PAY THE "SPECIAL TAX BONDS," SO-CALLED?

We surrender our columns this morning to the publication of a second letter from the Editors of the JOURNAL to their London correspondent, in relation to the financial affairs of North Carolina.

The vital importance of the question and the impossibility of presenting it fairly in fewer words render unnecessary any apology for the exclusion of other matter.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C. 24th Sept., 1873.

Sir: Both of your letters have been received, and would have been answered sooner but for our absence from town.

As you seem not to understand the position in which North Carolina stands in relation to the so-called Special Tax Bonds, we propose, in this letter, to trace their pedigree, in order that you may see how little justice they have on their side who demand their payment of our people.

THE OBLIGATION OF NORTH CAROLINA TO PAY HER SO-CALLED STATE DEBT.

Of the Special Tax bonds, $1,565,000 were issued by the Convention of 1868 and the remainder by the Legislature which met in that year.

THE CONVENTION OF 1868.

From the official record of the proceedings had on the first day of its session, it appears that the Convention, so-called, assembled "under and by the following authority," to wit:

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., Dec. 31, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 165.

At the election held in the State of North Carolina on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1867, pursuant to General Orders No. 101, from these headquarters, dated October 18, 1867, a majority of the registered voters of the said State having voted on the question of holding a Convention, a majority of the votes cast being in favor of holding such Convention, the delegates elected thereto and hereafter named are hereby notified, in conformity with the provisions of the fourth section of the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, to assemble in Convention, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1868, for the purpose of framing a Constitution and Civil Government according to the provisions of the aforesaid act of the 23d day of March, 1867, and of the act of the 2d day of March, 1867, to which it is supplementary. A copy of this order will be forwarded to each of the persons hereafter named, and shall be evidence of his having been elected as a delegate to the aforesaid Convention.

(Here follows list of delegates.)

By command of Brevet Major-General
E. R. S. CANBY,
[Official.] LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.
JACOB F. CHUR,
Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

From the same record it appears also that the following communication was received from Post Headquarters and read by the Secretary of the Convention:

Headquarters Military Post of Raleigh.

To the President of the Convention, Raleigh, N. C.: Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the enclosed dispatch from Headquarters Second Military District, for the information of the State Convention.

I am your obedient servant,
DANIEL T. WELLS,
1st Lieut. 8th U. S. Infantry, Post Adj't.

Charleston, S. C., January 14th, 1868.

To Commanding Officer Post of Raleigh: General Orders No. 165 is amended as follows: Insert Jas. McCubbins in place of Isaac M. Shaver, as delegate from Davie and Rowan counties, and John G. Marler in place of Edwin P. Bartlett from, Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Surry and Yadkin counties. Order by mail; inform all parties.

By command of GENERAL CANBY.
[Signed] LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Shortly after it assembled the Convention passed an ordinance directing the Treasurer of the State, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, who went into office before the negroes were allowed to vote, to furnish the money for its expenses. Mr. Battle addressed a written communication to the Convention, refusing to obey the order, for the reason that

"The Convention now in session does not derive its existence in any manner from the present State government or under its Constitution. It has assembled under other authority and neither claims nor desires to claim any connection with it."

As appears from its proceedings on the 27th of January, 1868, the Convention then raised a committee to forward the report to General Canby and request him to order the Treasurer to comply with the ordinance. Thereupon the following order was published:

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., February 12, 1868.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 20.

It is ordered:

1. That the Assessors of Taxes in the State of North Carolina shall add to the assessments already made, or about to be made, for the year 1868, under the authority of the laws of the State, the tax levied under the ordinance before cited and hereafter published, and the collectors of taxes will proceed to collect the same at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for State taxes, and pay the same into the Treasury of the State.

2. That the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and directed to pay the per diem and mileage of the delegates, the compensation of the officers, and the contingent expenses of the Convention, upon warrants of the President in the usual form.

By command of Brevet Major-General
E. R. S. CANBY.
[Signed] LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp and Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

In obedience to this order the people's money was taken, if not to feed the dogs, at least to pay the members of the Convention.

That the Convention thus called into being and organized by Federal military orders and sustained by Federal bayonets represented the will of the Federal Government, and not that of the people of North Carolina, it requires no argument to show.

But even if there be no objection to the mode of electing and convening the Convention, the bonds issued by it are nevertheless illegal.

The Convention was convened, as appears from General Order 165, above recited, "for the purpose of framing a Constitution and Civil Government, according to the provisions of the said act of the 23d day of March, 1867, and of the act of the 2d day of March, 1867, to which it is supplementary," and for no other purposes. An examination of these acts shows that no authority was given to the Convention to bind the State by any pecuniary obligation or to levy any tax, save only for the purpose of defraying its current expenses. The power of taxation was given expressly in one case, and in one case only. *Expressio unius exclusio alterius.*

It cannot be contended that in passing the ordinances to charter the railroads, for which the bonds were nominally issued, the Convention was "framing a Constitution and Civil Government;" nor can it be contended that the Convention had other powers than those given to it by General Canby's order and the acts of Congress of the 2d and 23d of March, 1867. It follows, then, that the Special Tax Bonds issued by the Convention have no validity, for the reason that when the Convention finished framing the Constitution and Civil Government its work was done, and it became *functus officio.* So much for the Convention.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1868-'69-'70.

The Legislature, so-called, belonged to the same creation, and like the Convention that preceded it, was nothing more nor less than the bastard offspring, not of the Constitution, but of the commerce of the carpet-bagger, with the negro consummated under the protecting folds of the Federal flag. It could claim no right to exercise the powers of legislation from the Constitution, for it was not only elected before the Constitution was in force, but it was elected in palpable violation of its spirit and letter. The Constitution did, indeed, provide for a Legislature, the mode of electing its members, &c.; but that Constitution, in its Sixth Article, enacted as follows:

"SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector."

The election for members of the Legislature was held, not under the Constitution by universal suffrage, but by partial suffrage and under the following order, to wit:

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., March 23, 1868.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 15.

* * * *

It is ordered.

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, and ending on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and county officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

* * * *

Third. In declaring who are to be stricken from the Registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2d, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

[illegible], Violence or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is [illegible] prohibited and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and [illegible] the arrest and trial of the offender by military authority. The exhibiting or carrying of deadly weapons in violation of General Orders [illegible] of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an [illegible] offence.

[illegible] All bar rooms [illegible] and other places for the sale of liquors by retail will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April until [illegible] of the morning of the 24th April [illegible] sale [illegible] polling places [illegible] of cities and towns and [illegible] peace officers of counties [illegible] responsible for the strict enforcement [illegible] prompt [illegible] all persons [illegible]

[illegible] The returns [illegible] by law to [illegible] the Boards of Registration [illegible] the Military [illegible] hereafter [illegible]

By command of Maj. Gen. [illegible]

A [illegible]

The acts of Congress above [illegible] to exclude from registration and from suffrage all persons who having taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, afterwards aided or abetted in the war against the United States, thereby disfranchising thousands of our best citizens. The interpretation of these acts and the number of citizens disfranchised thereby rested solely with General Canby who in point of fact by a "Circular" Order dated 31st October, 1867, specified to what classes of citizens suffrage should be refused and to what it should be granted.

The power of the man who, from his residence in one State, can order the arrest and trial by military tribunal of citizens of another State; who appoints and removes at will, [illegible], the highest State officials; who holds the officers of cities and peace officers of counties "responsible" to himself for the performance of their duties; who opens and closes at will citizens' places of business and permits or forbids traffic at will; who enlarging or limiting suffrage at will convenes Conventions and seats and unseats members; who appropriates by military orders the money in the Public Treasury as to him may seem best, lacks nothing of being absolute; and the people thus ruled over, may well claim that they are responsible neither for [illegible] acts nor for those of his agents.

The Legislature thus elected was convened by a proclamation of one W. W. Holden, styled by General Canby "Governor elect," [illegible] from holding office [illegible] suffrage by the act of Congress, who had not entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office and who had taken no oath of office. How little this "Governor elect" regarded the Legislature as a representative body of the people of North Carolina appears from his proclamation convening that body. The proclamation was issued 17th June, 1868, and reads [illegible]:

"In pursuance of [illegible] act passed [illegible] enacted [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] Alabama [illegible] Congress, the members [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] the provisions [illegible] of the rebel States [illegible] the city of Raleigh [illegible] Anno Domini [illegible]"

[illegible]

It appears from the above that Governor Holden, in the very act of convening the Legislature, [illegible] announced its true [illegible] creature not of State but Federal birth.

The public press of the day in the State pointedly called the attention of General Canby to the [illegible] his order and the Constitution [illegible] matter of voting for [illegible] the Legislature. In its issue of [illegible] March, 1868, the DAILY JOURNAL, referring to this very [illegible], said:

"It would [illegible] election under [illegible] of its own [illegible] thousands of our [illegible] even the letter [illegible] did not [illegible] all the infamous [illegible] party."

The JOURNAL also called upon General Canby by name not to do [illegible] violence to the Constitution. But General Canby heeded none of these things. He was in military possession of the State. He issued an order for an election to be held prohibiting thousands of our best citizens from voting, while it permitted 70,000 ignorant negroes to tread upon the rights and liberties of their late masters. The election was held and the result was the so-called Legislature of 1868-'69-'70. It needs [illegible] to show that the body [illegible] reflected not the popular will of North Carolina but the [illegible] of Federal bayonets. To this Convention and to this Legislature all the Special Tax Bonds owe their existence.

NOTICE OF [illegible] TAX BONDS.

From the very inception of these schemes of plunder, public notice was given that the bonds proposed to be issued were of no validity. On the 27th August, 1868, the JOURNAL in a leading editorial of that day said:

"Does any one suppose [illegible] creditors will be [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] who [illegible] deeming [illegible] tance."

And again on the 2d December, 1868, the JOURNAL said:

"Honesty [illegible] debts should [illegible] neither law nor [illegible] transpired [illegible] ing to their [illegible] and a just [illegible] sustain the [illegible] payment. They [illegible] be paid."

Others of the public press took the same ground.

Colonel D. R. Goodloe, a native North Carolinian, but a prominent Union man who stood by the Federal Government during the war, and who voted for the Constitution, wrote and published widely a letter dated 7th May, 1868, and addressed to Charles Sumner, Senator for Massachusetts, in which he said:

"All the people qualified as voters by the Constitution will have an absolute and indefeasible right to participate in the Government. Their first duty will be to elect a Legislature and State officers. They cannot, without being false to themselves, recognize a body of men as the Legislature who were elected by only a portion of the qualified voters and before the State became a State in the complete sense of the term. Congress could not order an election to take place in New York by a portion of the voters. Nor can it, except by unlawful violence, give effect to such election in North Carolina. It is to no purpose to say that the power to order elections existed at the time the election was held. I concede that it belongs to Congress to dictate the terms of reconstruction to the lately rebellious States; but that preliminary work being effected and the State being restored to all the rights and immunities of any other State, the power of Congress to regulate its domestic affairs ceases."

The President of the United States in a formal message to Congress on the 20th July, 1868, declared that:

"It follows that all the State Governments organized in those States under the acts of Congress for that purpose and military control are illegitimate and of no validity whatever."

In a subsequent message to Congress, dated 9th December, 1869, the President of the United States declared that:

"States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding General."

Admitting then that the binding force of the Constitution framed by the Convention cannot now be questioned, the Legislature of 1868-69-70 is yet shown to be an unlawful body for the reason that it was the offspring not of that Constitution and universal suffrage, but of General Canby's General Order No. 15, issued from Charleston on 23d March, 1868, and partial suffrage.

OUSTER OF GOVERNOR WORTH.

The Legislative branch of the existing Government having been thus usurped the Executive Department was seized in a manner no less summary as appears from the following order:

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., June 30th, 1868.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 120.

* * * *

3. To facilitate the organization of the new State Governments the following appointments are made:

To be Governor of North Carolina W. W. Holden, Governor elect *vice* Jonathan Worth removed.

* * * *

By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp,
Acting Ass't Adj't General.

Governor Worth, like Mr. Treasurer Battle, had been elected before the negroes were allowed to vote.

This order, having been telegraphed to Raleigh, was executed on the next morning by the inauguration of Governor Holden and the ejection of Governor Worth, who filed a written protest in which he said:

"I do not recognize the validity of the late election under which you and those co-operating with you, claim to be invested with the civil government of the State. You have no evidence of your election save the certificate of a Major General of the United States Army.

"I regard all of you as, in effect, appointees of the military power of the United States and not as deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern. Knowing, however, that you are backed by military force here which I could not resist if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition, but vacate the office without the ceremony of actual ejection, offering no further opposition than this my protest."

RECAPITULATION.

Here, then, we have clear notice given on the part of North Carolina by private citizens, by the public press, by the Treasurer of the State, by the Governor of the State and by the President of the United States, that the bodies that issued those Special Tax Bonds had no valid, legal existence as representative bodies of the people of North Carolina.

On the part of the United States it was admitted with equal clearness by Congress in its acts, by General Canby in his orders, by Governor Holden in his proclamation and by the Convention and Legislature themselves in the official records of their proceedings, that Federal authority and not State authority had given them existence. The United States was represented by its bayonets; to Federal bayonets, therefore, let the Special Tax Bondholders look for payment. It is surely needless to comment on the humiliating condition to which military rule had brought us.

From 1861 to 1865, the State of North Carolina was engaged in a bloody war with the United States; from 1865 until after the meeting of the Convention and Legislature, the United States were in military occupation of the soil of North Carolina, making and unmaking its laws and appointing and removing its officers at will. During all this time only such tax-payers and property owners as had permission from the military authorities were permitted to vote, while in 1867, 70,000 ignorant negroes were turned loose to plunder the property of their late masters, the aforesaid disfranchised tax-payers and property owners under the lead of a cormorant band of carpet-baggers protected by Federal bayonets. This plundering they sought to accomplish by means of the Special Tax Bonds issued by the Convention and Legislature of 1868, the very bonds, it is now contended, the property owners of North Carolina ought to be taxed to pay!

Our people deny that they are in any manner bound by the acts of men thus put over them by the Federal troops, by whom they were then being held in military subjection after a bloody war of four long years.

No person could have bought those bonds supposing they had any validity, save that given to them by the bayonet. No sane person could for a moment have supposed that the people of North Carolina would bear the shackles thus forced upon them an instant after they acquired the power to shake them off. Every purchaser had full notice of their pedigree, and in point of fact seemed not for a moment to consider that the State of North Carolina had any existence independent of the bayonets of the Federal Government. It was known then as it is known now, that the property owners of North Carolina spurned and spit upon the men who controlled the so-called Convention and Legislature of 1868. It is simply impossible for any person to be an innocent holder or purchaser of a North Carolina Special Tax Bond.

Until the captive shall be held responsible for the acts of his captor; until the vanquished army shall be held responsible for the rapine of the victorious; until the true owner shall be bound by the deeds of the wrongful holder, the tax payers of North Carolina will not be held bound to pay either principal or interest of the so-called Special Tax Bonds.

If any of the money paid by the purchasers of these bonds has gone into the Public Treasury of North Carolina since it passed from the control of the Legislature of 1868-'69-'70; or if any such money has been expended for the benefit of the State and the State has accepted that benefit, we do not deny that the State is liable for it. It is apparent, however, that this liability does not admit any responsibility growing out of the issuance of the bonds; it admits a responsibility only for certain moneys the State has received and used.

But this view of the case is unimportant, because of the comparatively very insignificant amount for which it would render the State liable.

We have given you as briefly as possible the view that is generally taken of the obligation of the State of North Carolina to pay the Special Tax Bonds, and the reasons therefor preferring to discuss the question upon its merits as affecting the honor and good faith of our people, rather than upon legal technicalities.

THE ABILITY OF NORTH CAROLINA TO PAY HER PUBLIC DEBT.

And now, sir, appreciating how difficult it is for one not upon the soil to understand the present condition of North Carolina, we beg leave to recapitulate somewhat and to restate what we said in our last letter as to the ability of the State to pay her public debt.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT.

The following exhibit of the financial condidion of North Carolina taken from the last annual report of the State Treasurer to the General Assembly, shows the amount of the Public Debt, so-called:

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.	*Principal.*	*Interest, due Oct. 1, 1872.*
1—"Old," or ante-war Bonds	$8,378,200	$2,010,768
2—Bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes since close of the war, not Special Tax	4,365,000	1,038,600
3—Bonds issued for Funding since close of war	4,138,800	993,312
4—Bonds and Registered Certificates issued since close of war for other purposes	483,045	127,422
5—Special Tax Bonds	11,407,000	2,160,090
6—Bonds issued after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, for Internal Improvement purposes, not marketable	1,128,000	451,230
Total	$29,900,045	$6,781,422

ASSETS OF THE STATE.

The following exhibit, taken from the State Treasurer's last annual report, shows the assets of the State in the shape of bonds and stocks of corporations:

STOCKS.	
North Carolina Railroad Co.	$3,000,000
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Co.	1,266,500
Western North Carolina Railroad Co	6,621,000
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co	4,900,000
Western Railroad Co.	2,420,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co	350,000
Roanoke Navigation Co.	50,000
BONDS.	
City of Raleigh	14,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co.	20,000
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co	1,500,000
Interest on same	842,100
Chatham Railroad Co.	1,200,000
Interest on same	324,000
Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Co.	300,000
Interest on same	72,000
Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Co.	200,000
Interest due on same	60,000
Coupons for interest due by the Western Railroad Co.	225,000
Total	$26,555,500

With the exception of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, the bonds of the city of Raleigh, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, these assets are worthless, or if they have any value, it is merely nominal. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and the Williamston and Tarboro' Road have already been sold under proceedings to foreclose mortgages, and the Western North Carolina Road is now under order of sale. The Chatham Railroad is incomplete, being only about 50 miles in length. The Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Road is only about 40 miles long. The whole of the assets named are not worth $2,000,000.

So much for the consideration the State has received for its bonds.

OTHER ASSETS OF THE STATE.

In regard to the real and personal property of the State other than the above, it is true as we stated that $110,000,000 represents the value, not of personal property alone as you conjecture, but the value of both personal and real property in the State. It is true, also, that it will require a tax of $2 38 upon the $100 worth of property in the State, productive and unproductive, to meet the annual interest of our so-called public debt, and $3 25 on the $100 worth of property to keep down the interest and pay current expenses of government, leaving out of the account city and township taxes, and after the year 1880 taxes to create a sinking fund to pay the principal. It is true, also, that the present appropriations for government expenses are inadequate to meet the cost of the maintenance of charitable and penal institutions and other annual expenses. The Federal census returns, made by United States officials for the year 1870, report the assessed value of our real and personal property to be $130,378,622. The Auditor's last report fixes the amount at $123,507,628. Of course in either case the amount is subject to deductions for money on hand, solvent credits, &c., to-wit: $11,590,833, as reported by the Auditor. If there is any other way to arrive at the value, we do not know it. It is easy enough for us to believe you speak truly when you say that nowhere can "the same number of people in any civilized country be found possessed of so small an amount of property."

This amount, as you say, gives about $100 per head out of which you think it possible for us to pay in taxes $3.25 on the $100 of property. Surely you forget that this $3.25 is to be paid, not once only, but *once a year,* and over and above the amount necessary to provide food and clothing. Do you know of any agricultural population that makes $3.25 on $100 clear profit on the amount invested, over and above their necessary support? If there be none such, the people of North Carolina, who are an agricultural people, must each year sell property to pay the current expenses of the Government and to keep down the interest alone of the public debt, so-called. We repeat, therefore, that in their present condition "it is simply impossible for our people to meet such a tax."

You say you cannot see the relevancy of our remarks about the effect of the National Currency System. Your suggestion, as appears, we think, by reference to your letter of 7th June, was that our Governor and our banks should go into market *sub rosa,* and buy up the bonds, and then that a 7 per cent. Sterling loan should be made in London to reimburse our bankers. The feasibility of this scheme depends upon the financial ability of our banks, and it is relevant, therefore, to show what that ability is. The statement showing the working of our currency system is pertinent, also, inasmuch as it bears directly upon our ability to pay our so-called debt, it being impossible for any country, crippled as this is by the want of facilities for the transaction of business, to be in a prosperous condition.

Further information obtained since the date of our last letter enables us to make a more accurate statement than we then made. Our bank notes before the war were redeemable, and were actually redeemed whenever so demanded, in specie, then the only legal tender in discharge of a pecuniary obligation, and amounted to $8,323,900. It is safe to say there was also one-fourth of that amount of specie in use, giving a circulation of at least $10,000,000.—The population of North Carolina in 1860 was 992,622, of which number 629,942 only were white, and used money. In addition to this the laborers of the country being then slaves, were not paid money wages. In the year 1870, according to the Federal census returns, the wages paid to laborers in North Carolina amounted to $8,342,856. It appears, therefore, although before the war, when the whites needed less currency, and the slaves needed none, fifteen dollars a head was found necessary for the transaction of the business of the State, that now when the white man needs more than he did then, and the slave as much, only $1.62 per head is allowed. In 1860 when 629,942 only used a circulating medium, and then moderately, we had at least $10,000,000; now when 1,071,361 use it and need it in far greater proportion, we have only $1,542,000. For the correctness of our statement that only $1.62 per head is allowed in North Carolina, while in Massachusetts $40, and in Rhode Island $60 per head is allowed, we refer you to the report of the Comptroller of the National currency for the year 1872 from which our figures were taken. Strange as it may seem it is substantially true that the State of North Carolina can create no bank of issue or rather it is true that the tax imposed by the Federal Government at Wasington City designedly prevents the possibility of carrying on State banks with profit. We are not permitted to decide for ourselves what amount of circulating medium is necessary for the transaction of our business, but are compelled to work along as best we can, upon an amount that you admit "is small beyond all reason," and with all of our property at ruinously low prices, that cannot be shipped to New York or some other market and converted into currency at a moment's notice, such as cotton &c., and with money at one and a-half per cent. per month! There ought as you say, to be a remedy for the grievance, but we regret to assure you there is none save in an appeal to Congress—a remedy that thus far has proven ineffectual, owing to the influence of the stockholders in the National Banks, who, having a good thing, naturally desire to keep it.

The effect of the repeal of the statutes purporting to authorize the issue of the Special Tax Bonds is a question that in our view it is unnecessary to discuss, holding as we do, that the so-called statutes were mere waste paper. It must be remembered, however, in any view of the case, that the parties who purchased these bonds did so in contemplation of law with full notice that the right to repeal the statutes, was expressly reserved to the Legislature by the Constitution of the State. In our former letter, we expressed no opinion on the point, desiring simply to put you in possession of all the facts.

The proceedings threatened by Mr. Reverdy Johnson have not yet been instituted, we believe; and it may be well to state, that you seem to misapprehend the extent of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. A citizen of one State can, indeed, sue a citizen of another State, but no State can be brought into a Federal Court. The XI Article of the Constitution of the United States, is as follows:

"Article XI—The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

Mr. Johnson, we believe, proposes to proceed against the State Treasurer.

THE "INVIOLABILITY" OF THE STATE DEBT.

The mandatory provisions of the Constitution declaring the State Debt, "to be forever inviolable" and requiring the interest to be promptly met by "adequate taxation and appropriate legislation" have by the votes of an overwhelming majority of our people, been stricken from the Constitution since the date of our last letter.

You say these provisions show that their framers had the highest interest of the State at heart, &c., The following bit of history will, doubtless, satisfy you that you are mistaken upon this point. Mr. Joseph C. Abbott, a General in the Federal army, settled in this section at the close of the war, being one of the class commonly known as carpet-baggers. He was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution and afterwards United States Senator. The following is an extract from "the Report of the Commissioners to investigate charges of fraud and corruption under Act of Assembly, Session 1871-72:"

General J. C. Abbott appeared, was sworn, and testified.

Q. Were you a member of the Convention and of the Legislature of 1868-'69?

A. I was a member of the Convention. The Legislature met 1st July and organized. I resigned the 10th day of July, the day after I was elected Senator.

* * * * *

Q. Did you receive from Mr. Swepson or Littlefield in the year 1869 various sums of money or bonds amounting in the aggregate to $20,000 or $25,000? If so, state the consideration of the same, and give the Commission a full explanation of the circumstances attending the payment.

A. I received from Mr. Swepson $27,000 in different payments. I think it was in the year 1869. The money was paid to me by Swepson for Littlefield in satisfaction of an unsettled account between myself and Littlefield. The account originated in this way: Previous to the assembling of the Constitutional Convention feeling certain that the old State bonds would appreciate by the action of the Convention, I made a contract with Littlefield and five other persons, to wit: Messrs. French, Estes, Calvin Littlefield, Mr. Clark, of New York, and M. Winslow, of New York, to purchase a large amount of these bonds and re-sell them on the rise. A large amount, as I understood, was bought and resold at a considerable profit after the passage of the Ordinance acknowledging the validity of the Public Debt. I made frequent demands on Gen. Littlefield for a settlement and payment to me of my share of the profits. No settlement occurred until the Spring of 1869, when it was agreed that Swepson was to pay me the amount of $27,000 which Swepson paid about the dates specified in the account furnished by him to the Commission.

Messrs. Estes and French, mentioned above, were also members of the Convention, of the carpet-bag persuasion. We think that this testimony shows, beyond a doubt, that these parties had the profits of their speculation "on the rise" of the bonds in view, rather than the highest interest of the State.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Thus far, Sir, we have replied patiently and courteously to your suggestions, because we were disposed to make every allowance for ignorance of affairs transacted at so great a distance from your sphere of observation. We are not sure, however, that you deserve so much consideration at our hands.

In the first place, there may well be a doubt as to the intelligence or the sincerity of a man who avows that "at all events I am not disposed to believe the smallest possible wrong has been intended by Congress" toward the people of the South. It seems incredible that any man can make such a declaration with any knowledge of the conduct of American affairs during the last eight years.

There are other reasons that lead us to look upon you as an enemy of the South, or at least as other than an impartial stranger.

You repeatedly exhort us, in a very patronizing manner, to lay aside partizan feeling, but most signally fail to heed your own exhortation. What have the New York City defalcations to do with the ability or the obligation of North Carolina to pay the Special Tax Bonds? By what authority do you couple the name of ex-Governor Hoffman with the names of Tweed, Conolley & Co? Does not partizan feeling show itself plainly enough in that single thing! Verily, a suspicious man would think you were a full-blown New York Radical.

Why do you bring in the Ku-Klux? What have they or their deeds to do with the ability or the obligation of the State of North Carolina to pay the Special Tax Bonds? Is there not a trace of Radical partizan feeling there also? Your assertion that there are "fiends who have gone about at night disguised and assassinated hundreds of our best people for political opinion's sake," is simply false. That our people, in some instances, were compelled by the failure of the regular officers of the law to take the law into their own hands, and, in self-defence, to administer that justice that experience had taught them they could no where else find, even to the extent of taking life, is perfectly true; that the persons engaged in these affairs were fiends, is untrue; that there were hundreds or a single hundred or a half hundred or the half of that of such cases, is untrue; that the persons thus executed, without the forms of law, were of our best people, is untrue; and that they were executed for political opinion's sake, is also utterly untrue. Your assurance that when our people learn to respect the rights and opinions of others they will be happy, is simply a piece of impertinence, worthy of notice only as another indication of the prejudiced standpoint from which you look upon North Carolina affairs.

Your suggestion that if our people would contribute the money they expend in tobacco and whiskey, to a sinking fund, the State debt would soon be paid, is unworthy of a place in the discussion of a question so grave as that now under consideration, and smacks strongly of a man whose honesty becomes intense only when he is a creditor. In all these matters you have passed the bounds of courteous reply.

Trusting that in any further communication you will confine yourself to the real points at issue, to-wit: The ability of North Carolina to pay the special tax bonds, and her obligation so to do, we remain,

Very Respectfully,
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS.

Speaking of the panic that convulsed Wall street last week, the Baltimore *Gazette* uses the following striking illustration. It says:

If any one can conceive of a storm striking a belt of timber, and cutting a narrow but well-defined pathway through it, prostrating some of the taller trees, mutilating others, and loosening the root-hold of many more, whilst on either side of the track the forest trees stand like a firm wall of pillars and foliage, he will have a tolerable clear idea of the financial hurricane that has swept over New York. It struck with irresistible force those who were deeply involved in stock speculations, and either laid them prone or sadly shattered them. The great business community, collateral to the track of the storm, continued throughout firm and steadfast. Not a single commercial house went down; not a single business man is reported prostrate, though some may have been shaken indirectly during the immediate passage of the storm.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FRAUDS.

We have never lost all hopes of a return sooner or later, to the paths of Constitutional government; not even in the darkest hours have we looked upon the rights of the States, and the liberties of the citizen as entirely things of the past.

We have cherished this hope not because of any sentimental notion about a "returning sense of justice" on the part of our Northern brethren, or a restablishment of fraternal feeling, but because we have been satisfied that as soon as the States of the North began to feel the encroachments of the Federal Government—encroachments that they themselves had inaugurated in their blind desire to be revenged on the Southern people—they would initiate the work of stripping that government of its covering of war powers and inseparable oppressions and corruptions.

We trust that we see upon the political horizon something, a speck only it may be, but still something going to show that the hope we have so long cherished has not been ill-founded.

It surely is some proof of personal individuality and political independance, that the party of the Federal Administration in a State shapes its action in open defiance and opposition to the wishes of that Administration, and in open convention calls, by formal resolution, upon the head of that Administration to remove from office, every official who dared to use the patronage and influence of the Federal government for the purpose of controlling State affairs. It is some evidence of an existence and individuality separate from that of the Federal Government, and of independent will and independent action, that a leading paper of the Administration party in a State dares to publish editorial after editorial, declaring that the true issue in the pending campaign is freedom from Federal interference in local affairs, and rebuking the President of the United States, the chief of its party, for his various short-comings; and strangely enough, these things come from Massachusetts!

We have been led to these reflections this morning by an article in the Boston *Advertiser,* the leading Radical newspaper in Massachusetts, from which we extract the following remarks about the gigantic frauds perpetrated by the Administration Ring in the District of Columbia.

After describing the territorial government now existing in the District of Columbia the *Advertiser* says:

It would be difficult to contrive a system of government better adapted to foster and support a ring than this. In fact, not to form a ring was well-nigh impossible, except by the appointment of men of a degree of integrity, sagacity and firmness as rare in public affairs in these days as it is desirable always. As soon as the new government were invested with authority they began a scheme of public improvement at which a city of ten times the wealth of Washington would prudently have hesitated. Grades have been changed with an arbitrary disregard of private rights more characteristic of an absolutism than of a republic, and in the short space of two years, notwithstanding burdensome general taxation and oppressive special assessments, a debt variously stated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and at any rate much in excess of the extreme limit designated in the act of Congress, has been accumulated. The people are discouraged at the prospect, but their remonstrances, inasmuch as they have no way to make them effective, are unheeded, and still the work goes on, without any prospect of a halt until the debt is double its present amount.

The proceedings of this board have been productive of an amount of real estate speculation which would seem reckless were it not that the chief supporters and defenders of its operations have been largely engaged in the business to the great benefit of their private fortunes. The press has been silenced probably in the same way that New York papers were made blind to the operations of "Boss" Tweed's New York ring. But one paper in Washington, and that a weekly, has the boldness to speak out in condemnation of the officials who are plundering the citizens. The credit of the city has depreciated to an alarming extent, forty cents on the dollar being reported as the most that financiers would offer for a new loan. Frequently the treasury has been entirely depleted so that the teachers of the public schools and even the laborers on the improvements were kept out of their pay for long periods. Shepherd long ago earned the title of "Boss" from his obvious controlling direction of the ring. Governor Cooke was in all practical matters his lieutenant instead of his superior. It is not commonly thought that the governor was originally a willing party to these extravagancies, but the general belief is that before he was aware of their enormity he was so far committed to them and so involved with Shepherd that he could not escape consenting to go forward. As governor he was, however, the apparent head of the ring, and at last the pressure of popular indignation became so strong he sought refuge in resignation, having served but little more than half his time.

The ring's candidate for the succession was, of course, Shepherd, but it is said the President hesitated to honor him in defiance of the popular voice, and first offered the vacant place to a gentleman not of the ring, who declined it. Whoever that gentleman was, he showed a fine prudence. Clearly he would have been a powerless minority in the organization. The ring continued clamorous and the President yielded, giving Governor Cooke a needless letter sanctioning not only his good intentions but all that the ring had done. This was another instance of a weakness of the President, which the people find it hard to reconcile with a faithful performance of his duty or a careful regard for the public welfare. It would be well for him to bear in mind that he is responsible for every member of the Washington Board of Public Works, and that for all their delinquencies, when they are ascertained, the Republican party, whose official head he is, will suffer harm.

One motive and intention has actuated this government since it was established. The purpose is to induce the nation to assume the debt that is being recklessly accumulated. To this end an extraordinary pressure will be brought to bear on Congress. The citizens of Washinton will say, and the argument has force, that it was created by a government in which they had almost no influence; that the whole business is an administration business, and that therefore the country ought to lift the burden of it from their shoulders. The men who have done the work were appointed to do it by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and they have prosecuted it in accordance with authority specially conferred by Congress. Under the circumstances investigation is indispensable. The investigation must be thorough and honest. If the people of the United States have got to pay the cost of the business by which a ring of Washington speculators make their profits, they ought at least to have the satisfaction of seeing the guilty ones exposed and marked for public reprobation.

For the Journal.

Patrons of Husbandry.

I dislike to assume even the appearance of a controversy with gentlemen of so much courtesy as the editors of the JOURNAL, but I can't possibly refrain from making a few comments upon an editorial in the DAILY of the 10th inst, in which you take issue in a general way, with the sentiments of my article, published in the same paper.

We are not so far apart in our views on the subject as at first it appeared.

The difference is more imaginary than real. My dealings are with the *revealed* programme of the order. Your views seem based upon the hope that there lies within the *vail* greater, grander and nobler schemes than have yet been unfolded.

I will candidly admit, that if the Patrons of Husbandry will *mount* the *platform* as a *National political* organization, with free trade as a distinctive feature, I for one will heartily join in, provided it is not a *secret political society.*

Secret political societies in our day have never brought forth much fruit for the good of the country. The "Know Nothings" were a failure, most signal. The weak and ridiculous features of their secresy could not withstand the ridicule of Henry A. Wise when he unsheathed his sarcastic blade, in his successful crusade for their overthrow. The Loyal League was a success, undoubtedly at least' but there exists some difference of opinion between the inhabitants of the two sections of this *now* "united and happy country" as to the beneficent results of its operations.

How would the secret oaths, Pomona, Ceres and other mythological worthies, who figure in the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, stand the test of ridicule and satire, which it must necessarily encounter, when brought in "public on the stages."

It might be inferred, from the tenor of your article, that the *real object of the Order is one of its secrets,* and that the published or ostensible object is simply to induce the Farmers of the South, with the promise of individual pecuniary benefit, to enlist under its banners.

If, as a Reform party, it will go to work and reform, first men, and then measures, it will certainly receive the cordial support of all honest men in the country.

If it will go to work openly and bravely for the purpose of "scattering and dividing out among the other Atlantic seaports the great overshadowing business of the middle men, that is now concentrated at one seaport, to wit: New York," whether successful or not, their exertions would be appreciated; they would be aided in this endeavor by every one who has the interest of our own section at heart.

I trust I am not guilty of the "folly" of supposing that the world can get along without money or merchants. The idea I attempted to advance was that the Granges proposed, under certain circumstances, to substitute their own agents or creatures in the place of the existing class. This I regard as an error. The "new issue" or agents will have to acquire all that the merchants, now in the field, have in *possession*—their houses, line horses, gilded furniture, jewelry, &c., in addition to obtaining such business knowledge, as is necessary for a successful prosecution of their enterprises. The farmers, of course, will have all this to *pay for* over again, no matter how *cheap* the prospect—hence the change must be for the worse.

You remark, "It is because you desire to see the merchants of Wilmington and other Southern cities do a large portion of the trade now done in New York that you look with hope for beneficial results from this movement." Every one who wishes the prosperity of his own State must certainly echo this desire. I am sure I do from the bottom of my heart, but I have not been able to see any such tendency on their part. The general idea is, "unite in purchasing in large quantities—from headquarters, Cincinnati and New York"—which policy, were it possible to carry out, would be fatal to the interests of every Southern city; they would be crushed beneath the *concentrated, centralized* weight of this grand *Agricultural Ring.* Of course farmers have as much right to a *Ring* as anybody else. This, though, is rather inconsistent with avowed principles of reform, opposition to centralized power and rings in general.

The September number of the Plantation, published at Atlanta, Ga., contains a circular the purport of which the following extracts will suffice to show. The entire article would occupy too much space here. Their meaning is in no case changed or varied, by separation from the context. It is headed, "Georgia State Grange." "By authority of the State Grange the following circular is issued." "To merchants, manufacturers and whomsoever it may concern:" * * "They aim not to antagonize the rights of any class of our fellow citizens. * * Hitherto, however, we have committed the management of much of our business to a certain class of our fellow men. For this we deem the commission charged, disproportionate to the service rendered. * * We are before you to-day to most respectfully ask you to verify your assertions and share with us the commission. * Be assured we are no mendicants, at your door, pleading for gratuitous charities, for were it the will of our *Divine Master,* that we even *die of poverty,* we would still expect to *die game.* * Should you deem it advisable, thus to deal with us, address, (giving the right to reject *any* and every offer.)" * * *

This bid stands open to the world, New York as well as the rest.

The merchant who agrees *honestly* to transact business for the country on the same scale, at half his customary charges, tacitly admits that he has been an "extortioner and unjust." Any combination of circumstances which would force him *involuntarily* to adopt such a course, for the purpose of obtaining his daily bread, would, I think, be regarded as "antagonizing his rights."

It is argued, truly, that if all the business of a County or State Grange was concentrated on one or two houses, the aggregate profit on such a large amount, even at a small rate of commission, would be more profitable than a small business at the present rates. Concentrate the business of a whole County or State Grange on a few favored houses, even at a nominal charge, and they speedily make large fortunes, as the result of their monopoly. The next question is, what will become of those who are not so fortunate as to get into this agricultural ring? Close their doors!

They might justly imagine this to be antagonistic to their interests or rights, whether it was "aimed at" or not.—Another question, the answer to which I leave open, is, what means are to be or will be used to get into this favored position?

It occurs to me that some men might afford to bid pretty low to secure the handling of such a large amount of cotton as the State Granges propose to control, and yet make a *fine thing* out of it. How it is proposed to guard this gap I have not heard. It is a maxim that "the man who obtains the cheapest work often pays the dearest for it." "Errors" in very large transactions are not so easily detected as in small ones. The saving of half commissions, or about an average of 80 cents per bale on cotton, cannot materially increase the fortune of any planter. The salaries paid to State officers, managers, lecturers, &c., will probably consume a large portion of this saving. The institution is too bulky and cumbersome, its interests too varied and complicated, the "stockholders" too many in number to work harmoniously or successfully as a business organization. A co-operative association on a small scale, composed of practical business men of means, where petty jealousies and a disposition to overreach one another (frailties so common to human nature,) could be kept out, might probably, in some cases, prove an advantage to its members.

The paragraph in this circular, wherein is set forth their independence, their pious resignation to the will of Heaven, and their heroic determination to die game, while it might appear to be a *novel* and *sensational* expression in a *business circular,* certainly shows that they are *terribly in earnest* and ask middle men no odds.

W. K. M.

LILESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 21st, 1873.

From the Petersburg Index and Appeal.

THE PANIC IN PETERSBURG, VA.

No day since the memorable 9th of June, 1864, has witnessed in this community a sensation so profound and appalling as that occasioned by the financial collapse which developed itself on yesterday as the culmination of a course on the part of depositors in the banks of this city unjustifiable and suicidal in the extreme. For several days past, in consequence of the disasters in New York,

A PANICKY FEELING

took possession of many, the result of which was a withdrawal of the funds from the banks in excess of deposits. Every effort within the range of human power was made by the officials of the various moneyed institutions to effect loans in Northern cities through the regular channels to meet and satisfy this

SLOW BUT FATAL DEMAND,

and to restore by prompt compliance public confidence in the solvency of the banks of the city. These efforts, in many instances, were based upon balances due our banks by those upon whom the demands were made, but the astringency of the money market at the North was such as to render any advance or relief from that source impossible. In the meantime the run of depositors, particularly upon the Merchants' National Bank, became more vigorous and alarming, until on last Monday, after every resource had been exploded and every appeal to depositors had been made in vain, this bank was forced to decline payment. The effect was electrical and infectious, and before dark on Monday evening shrewd observers discerned the shadows of yesterday's event.

Yesterday morning when the banks threw open their doors, large crowds of depositors had collected, and made an eager and

PRECIPITATE RUSH

for the counters, demanning cash for their certificates. The Merchants' National, the First National, and the Planters' and Mechanics' Banks yielded to the first sweep of the storm.

THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK

had the following placarded before its counters:

"In consequence of the scarcity of currency and the impossibility of making negotiations in New York, we find it necessary to suspend payment for the present. We feel assured that our depositors will be paid in full. We only require a little time for discounted paper."

"By order Directors."

Mr. S. A. Plummer, the President of this bank, states that the immediate cause of the suspension was the failure to realize in New York on assets such as the bank had been in the habit of checking upon without trouble. He says the assets of the bank exceed its liabilities by more than ond hundred to one, and that no doubt exists as to the paying of all depositors in full, and hopes are entertained of an early resumption of business. He further asserts that the public justifies the suspension, because by so doing all dpositors are placed upon an equal basis.

Mr. Plummer, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, tendered his resignation as President of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, but it was rejected, the Board expressing their entire confidence in his probity and capacity.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

had appended to its counter the following notice:

"10:15 o'clock—This bank has suspended from this time, owing to the unprecedented run on the institution. We hope to resume in a few days.

"By order Directors."

This bank has a paid up capital of $200,000.

There was no card posted at the

MERCHANT'S NATIONAL BANK,

but simply a verbal announcement of the suspension for the same cause indicated in the other instances. In the present anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of affairs, the officers of the two last mentioned institutions decline expressing any opinion in relation to the matter, but it is safe to assert that the interests of depositors are secure, in view of the fact that stockholders in National Banks are, by law, responsible for deposits, and the stockholders in these two banks compose some of the wealthiest men of the country. The Merchant's National Bank was intimately identified with the commercial interests of the city, and was one of the places of deposit of the city funds, having at the time of suspension a deposit on account of the city of between $60,000 and $75,000.

As a consequence of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, came the collapse of the

PEOPLES' BANK,

but to what extent or with what prospect of recovery cannot be definitely stated. This bank is the youngest of those that participated in the disaster, and had heretofore been so well and economically conducted that it was generally regarded as a paying institution. Hon. James H. Platt was its first President and Mr. James M. Donnan its cashier. Recently changes were effected in the ownership of its stock, by which the Merchan's' National obtained an influence in its affairs, with the nature of which we are not sufficiently familiar to speak definitely. Mr. George S. Richards, we believe, is at present its President.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

heretofore one of the strongest institutions in the South, made a desperate effort to bridge the crisis, hoping to receive by the 2:30 Northern train large remittances by which it would be able to present such a front that confidence on the part of depositors might be restored. Awaiting these remittances this bank continued to pay checks of small amounts, but refused to cash certificates of deposits or checks for large sums. The evening train came, but brought not the relief, and as the advertisement elsewhere published indicates, it too, was engulfed in the vortex. This suspension, like the others, is claimed to be only temporary and for the purpose simply of gaining time to meet the heavy demands. This bank has a paid up capital of $325,000 and is considered entirely solvent, its assets being greatly in excess of the liabilities.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

was in a more fortunate situation than its sister institutions, having currency enough on hand to meet all demands, the result of which was that confidence was soon inspired on the part of the public, and at the hour of closing the accounts showed a larger deposit for the day than the amount paid out.—Hence, as a matter of course, it starts this morning with a much larger amount of currency in hand than it had on yesterday.

PETERSBURG SAVINGS AND INSURANCE COMPANY

sustained itself through the trying ordeal, and will no doubt pass through uninjured. Mr. D'Arcy Paul, an able financier, in whose integrity the people have implicit confidence, is at the head of this institution as its President.

THE BANK OF PETERSBURG

is a comparatively young institution and was not involved in this crash.—There was no run upon this bank, though sufficient currency was in hand to meet the full extent of its deposits.

HINTON & DUNN,

one of the most reliable banking firms in this city, met promptly yesterday all demands upon them, and at the close of business, like the Commercial National, had received a deposit much larger than the amount paid out.

FAILURE OF FIRMS.

In addition to the banks above mentioned as having suspended, several of the largest firms in the city are reported to have failed, among whom are Plummer, Young & Co., R. A. Young & Bro. and others. In this connection it may be necessary to state that Mr. John D. Young's insurance agency is separate and distinct from his connection with R. A. Young & Bro.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The immediate cause of the disaster, as already stated, was the unprecedented run on the banks by the depositors, but the inability of the banks to meet this demand was due to the heavy advance made by the merchants to farmers of money drawn from the banks on paper collaterals, and which are now held by the banks as security for payment. Had the crisis been postponed thirty or sixty days until the farmers could have brought into market their cotton, tobacco and other produce which constituted the basis of security upon which they had received advances from the merchants, and at which time the paper held by the banks matured, the run would not have materially changed the current of business. In addition to this, it is also alleged that the city was overtrading its capital, an abnormal condition of affairs which must sooner or later have resulted in disaster.

It is stated, upon good authority, that no railroad ring or combination had anything to do with this result, as very little money had been advanced to any of the roads; nor was it due to any loss in New York. On the contrary, the banks of this city are heavily indebted to the banks of New York.

THE FEELING ON THE STREET.

During the early portion of the day the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the city, and every depositor endeavored to avail himself of his money. Failing in this, the excitement subsided into a settled gloom which seemed to shroud the entire city. When it was too late, men stopped to consider the terrible blow dealt the interests of Petersburg, and all united in denouncing the originators of the runs.

An attempt was made to obtain a meeting of the Common Council, but without success, most of the members believing that it would be injudicious to add to the excitement of the occasion, and doubting if they could do anything to allay the trouble or relieve it. An informal meeting, however, was held, and it was resolved to hold a meeting this evening to consider the financial condition of the city.

The news spread like wild fire throughout the surrounding country and every train, as well as private conveyances, brought large numbers of depositors destined to be disappointed.

In this crisis there is but one course to pursue, and that is to abide patiently the developments of time, and give the banks the fullest and fairest opportunity to make settlement.

THE CONSEQUENCES

cannot be safely predicted at this time, though it is hoped that the worst has passed. Rumors are rife, however, that several large firms are likely to suspend in the course of the day, and there is no denying the fact that trade is convulsed to its very centre.

The News from the Polaris' Crew.

Captain Buddington and those who were left with him on board the Polaris have been heard from, and sooner, probably, than anybody expected. After leaving the little camp near Littleton Island, where they passed the winter of 1872-'73, the party of fourteen men drifted southward in the two boats which they built from parts of the Polaris during the winter months. The voyage was begun on the first of July—the Polaris sinking a few week afterwards. The course taken was along the west coast of Greenland, the intention being to make for Cape York, distant to the southwest about two hundred and fifty miles, a point of land forming the northern boundary of Melville Bay, in which British whaling vessels are to be found from the first of June until the middle of July, and sometimes later.

Captain Buddington was so fortunate as to fall in with one of the whaling fleet—the Ravenscraig, from Dundee, Scotland—on the 20th of July, at a point twenty miles south of Cape York. During their twenty days' boat voyage they therefore passed over about two hundred and seventy miles, making an average daily distance of a little more than thirteen miles. From the Ravenscraig the men were afterwards transferred to the homeward-bound whaling-steamer Arctic—also belonging to Dundee—which, a despatch sent from London at six o'clock this morning says, passed Peter-head Scotland, distant from Dundee about a hundred miles, last night. We therefore may soon expect to hear the story of the adventures of the survivors directly from themselves.

The United States vessel Juniata left St. John's, Newfoundland, at one o'clock yesterday, to renew the search for Captain Buddington. The good news was received in that town soon afterward, however, and a swift steamer was at once sent to recall the Juniata. It is therefore likely that the government expedition will soon be in home waters again, without the loss of a man.

So far as known at present, Captain Buddington met with no mishaps on his return voyage. We assume, therefore, that he has brought with him whatever papers were not left in his winter quarters, and those thus left are already in the possession of our government. So far as the scientific results of this latest Polar expedition are concerned these records of the voyage are invaluable. As an authentic history of the voyage their publication will be waited for by the public with marked impatience, a feeling which will probably be shared by Captain Buddington when he learns the reports which have gained currency in some quarters concerning his relations to the late Captain Hall.

What a Republican Solicitor Thinks of Revenue Officers in Western North Carolina.

Some difficulties have recently occurred in McDowell and Burke counties, between Marshal Deaver and the citizens. Various reports have been made, but the unjustifiableness of the Marshal and his soldiers was sufficient to cause a *true bill* to be found by the Grand Jury of McDowell. Judge Clark had already bound the parties over to court.

A meeting was held at Henderson last week, which was ably addressed by Mr. Candler. He directed his remarks mainly to the *abuse of power* on the part of men who perform this revenue business. Said that if men of proper character were appointed to attend to this business, neither would difficulties arise, nor soldiers be needed. The Sheriff of any county can go anywhere and serve and execute writs; and if other officers failed to do this, it was because of the character of the officer, and his conduct; alluded to the fact that most of these men were generally drunk when they went on duty, and approached men with heavy pistols, either dangling by their sides or drawn. This no *free* people *ought* to submit to. We endorse what Mr. Candler said. Mr. C. is a Republican.—Asheville *Citizen.*

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

THE CRISIS.

LOAN CERTIFICATES EXHAUSTED AND MORE TO BE ISSUED.

[illegible] OF THE COMMONWEALTH [illegible] FOR COLLATERALS.

[illegible] ENGLISH HOUSE SUSPENDED.

[illegible] THOUSAND LOCOMOTIVE [illegible] OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

[illegible] FAILURE IN BERLIN.

[illegible] FEELING SOMEWHAT EASIER IN NEW YORK.

SUSPENSIONS IN RICHMOND.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC MEETING IN THAT CITY.

[illegible] PEOPLE TO THE RESCUE.

ALL SERENE IN CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Noon.—The [illegible] million loan certificates are exhausted, but the associated banks will [illegible] millions more to-day.

[illegible] Bank of the Commonwealth has [illegible] for collaterals, which they [illegible] produce upon the tender of the [illegible] loaned.

[illegible] Secretary of the Union [illegible] Company, has friends who are [illegible] with the bank for a settlement of his defalcation.

Henry Clews claims that his securities would be far more than ample [illegible] times. He may resume [illegible] the money market improves.—[illegible] have published their correspondents, which include 24 National and [illegible] banks and 150 private bankers.

[illegible] stated that the Western shippers of grain have been advised to [illegible] on account of the difficulty to [illegible] sight drafts.

The Stock Exchange will remain [illegible] until further orders.

The Sub-treasury is offering to [illegible] this morning. There is an excited [illegible] Western Union, 62 bid, [illegible]

Howes & Macy have suspended.

LATER.

[illegible] Sub-Treasurer has bought a [illegible] bonds.

[illegible] Bank Presidents have been authorized to issue another $10,000,000 [illegible] certificates.

[illegible] of the firm of Howes & Macy, [illegible] that all the houses like theirs, [illegible] large number of depositors, [illegible] suspend.

Brown & Gray, of Wilkesbarre, [illegible] attribute their failure to Henry Clews. The amounts were large de[illegible]

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24—Noon.—[illegible] hundred and fifteen locomotive [illegible] were discharged from Rogers' Locomotive Works this morning, [illegible] one thousand in all and two-thirds of the force.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Noon.—Clews, Habicht & Co., have decided to suspend. They are liable to account to Henry Clews & Co., for £240,000. [illegible] own liabilities are £64,000, [illegible] they can meet, but not those of the American house.

A Berlin dispatch announces the [illegible] of a bank in that city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Noon.—The Freedman's Savings Bank is enforcing the legal thirty days' notice from their [illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Night.—[illegible] & Watson have suspended.

[illegible] P. M.—All is quiet about the Savings Banks throughout the city. [illegible] suspensions of payment have [illegible] to-day. The Directors appear [illegible] more confident.

[illegible] and a half million of loan certificates have been issued by the Clearing House. The Government [illegible] over $2,500,000 of bonds.

[illegible] P. M.—The street is very quiet [illegible] hour. The day closes hopeful, [illegible] rather gloomy.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24—Night.—The Chamber of Commerce adjourned to [illegible] Monday, the 29th. The resolutions do not interfere with former contracts, but recommend that all trading cease.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—Night.—The [illegible] clearances are good and a considerable feeling prevails.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24—Night.—The [illegible] Savings Bank closed this morning. [illegible] Isaacs, Taylor & Williams, bankers, have suspended on account of the [illegible] of currency, their assets being [illegible] their liabilities. In both cases the stone-cutters employed at the [illegible] Stone Yard, were depositors to a large amount. There is considerable excitement in the neighborhood of the banks. There was a run [illegible] depositors on the banks, but [illegible] them are holding out as yet, and [illegible] doubtless weather the storm [illegible] the day. The Freedman's Savings Bank require the legal notice, [illegible] the other private institutions.

RICHMOND, September 24—Night.—A [illegible] of merchants and manufacturers, including members of the various [illegible] associations of the city, [illegible] held at one o'clock, and was the largest gathering of the kind ever held [illegible] Richmond. The greatest interest was [illegible] in the present financial [illegible] and a series of resolutions were [illegible] with great unanimity, in effect as follows:

That the present condition of affairs in Richmond has arisen from causes and influences external to banking and mercantile business, therefore [illegible] attributable to irregular operations or undue expansion on the part of the banks or merchants, and [illegible] the banks of the city are at present believed to be of undoubted solvency, and that no loss can result to [illegible] if the banks are allowed to [illegible] as heretofore; that the meeting deprecates the uneasy feeling prevailing in the city, as tending to provoke a panic and run on the banks, [illegible] being likely to cause their suspension, as well as to arrest and overthrow all business; that in view of the solvency of the banks and to prove [illegible] confidence therein, the meeting pledge themselves to abstain from running the banks and [illegible] themselves to strictly regular [illegible] necessary checks and drafts in the course of business, making them [illegible] as practicable and continue [illegible] heretofore to make deposits, and [illegible] they urge upon all persons having [illegible] with the banks to pursue a like course of confidence, thus avoiding the greatest contingencies of prostration and disaster.

There have been no further suspensions reported.

The banks all held out till the closing hour, paying up promptly.

The excitement has greatly subsided.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 24—Night.—Money is so stringent here that no [illegible] are contracted, and all business is limited in amount. There is some demand for cotton at low [illegible], but the difficulty in negotiating stops all sales, and the relief [illegible] that source is slow in coming. [illegible] would, at the moment, accept low rates for most articles of [illegible]

Paper falling due is renewed in full, or with a small payment on account, and creditors are disposed to be indulgent. No failure has been reported. The banks pay checks as usual, and there has not been the first symptoms of a run.

[illegible] attest its virtues, and from all quarters of the Globe come testimonials of wonderful cures performed by SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

LOCAL.

Ravages of the Worm.

The caterpillar is said to be making sad havoc in Columbus county. In many cases whole fields are stripped bare of foliage and the cotton plants look as though they had been blasted with a breath of fire. Much damage to the crop will undoubtedly result.

Dr. Lindley cures Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers, Fits, Spasms and Convulsions.

An Eagle's Claw.

Our young friend, Mr. Duncan I. Robinson, of Franklin township, Sampson county, left with us yesterday the claw of a bald eagle killed by him last week, which measures 7 inches across. The bird itself was 6 feet 9 inches from tip to tip of its wings. Mr. Robinson also killed last week, in his hunting expeditions, one fox and two deer.

The Late Storm in Bladen and Columbus.

We learn that the storm which visited this section last week was particularly severe in Bladen and Columbus counties, and there was more water, it is said, than has been known in the last 20 years. The track of the storm seems to have been more particularly on a line running from Elizabethtown, in Bladen county, to Fair Bluff, in Columbus. Along this line the damages have been pretty severe, several mills having been blown over and nearly all more or less injured.

Dr. Lindley cures Scrofula, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and operates on Surgical cases.

The Produce Exchange.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday at 12 o'clock at the Exchange for the appointment and election of the several Committees for the government of the Exchange for the ensuing year.

Richard W. Andrews was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the respective Committees:

Finance—F. W. Kerchner, A. H. VanBokkelen, Richard W. Andrews.

Law—W. L. DeRosset, Charles H. Robinson.

Information and Statistics—R. P. Barry, J. L. Cantwell, C. P. Mebane.

Inspection and Guaging—A. H. Van Bokkelen, Dr. W. W. Harriss, James Sprunt.

Marine and Shipping—Geo. Harriss, James Sprunt, A. A. Willard.

Arbitration—Geo. Harriss, D. G. Worth, Roger Moore, G. W. Williams, B. F. Hall.

Go and consult Dr. Lindley at the Purcell House, October 20th.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Fire at the Carolina Central Railway Company's Shops—Trifling Loss.

LAURINBURG, Sept. 22d, 1873.

DEAR JOURNAL: Our quiet little town was thrown into a little excitement Saturday noon by the alarm of fire! One would have thought we were in a city like Wilmington to have heard the bells peeling forth the alarm. You will no doubt wonder what bells were rung, knowing we have no town or Church bells in our "city." Well, for the gratification of the curious, I will say the engine bells, not the steam fire engine ones, but the bells from the railroad engines.

I had almost forgotten to tell you where the fire was and what it destroyed. Now to the "pint." You are possibly aware (?) the railroad company's shops are located at this place, and thus have, in connection with the same, a kiln for drying lumber, preparatory to using it in building cars, &c., which is located a distance of two or three hundred yards from the shops (fortunately, too.) Well, this kiln was destroyed by fire, together with about 2,500 feet of lumber, which was in it at the time for the purpose above alluded to. It seems that the fire originated while all of the hands were at dinner, and had gained too much headway before it was discovered to be extinguished. The building was almost worthless, and the only loss, you might say, was the lumber. The cause of the "disaster" is thought to have originated from a defect in the flue or the falling in of the same.

Yours, &c.,
COUNTRYMAN.

Tribute of Respect.

At a recent meeting of the Philomathesian Society of Wake Forest College, the following resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Allen R. Jones, a member of that literary body:

PHILOMATHESIAN HALL,
WAKE FOREST COLLEGE,
September 20, 1873.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our ranks, at a premature age, our highly esteemed brother, Allen R. Jones, a student of this Institution and an active and efficient member of the Philomathesian Society, which is now assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to its departed member; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of Mr. Jones we, as a literary body, have lost one of our ablest and most energetic members, a member eminent for uniform courtesy, high-toned traits of character and purity of motive, one whose intellectual and religious attainments had greatly endeared him to us all.

2nd. That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and friends in the loss which they sustained in the early death of so noble, kind and beloved one of their number.

3rd. That as a tribute of respect we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

4th. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the *Biblical Recorder*, Raleigh *Sentinel*, and the Wilmington JOURNAL, with a request to publish, and an original copy be tendered to the sorrow-stricken family of the deceased.

H. R. SCOTT,
J. WILSON LUCAS, Com.
BRUCE WILLIAMS,

Thrilling Scene at Sea—A Lady Passenger Throws Her Children Overboard and Leaps After Them.

Mr. George A. Fairfield, who arrived in New York Saturday, on the steamer City of Brooklyn, reports a shocking tragedy as having occurred during the passage. When the vessel was two days out from Queenstown, a woman rushed up from among the steerage passengers, bringing her two little boys with her. She then threw them overboard in a frenzy, and then leaped overboard also. An alarm was raised, the steamer stopped, and a boat sent back. The woman, then a mile distant, was seen floating on the waves, supported by her clothing. She was reached and taken into the boat alive; one of the boys was found dead, the other was not seen again. The children were bright and pretty little fellows, who had been the pets of many of the passengers. The mother was suffering from sickness, and became temporarily insane, in which condition she committed the strange, unmotherly act. She was apparently an intelligent and refined person, in somewhat destitute circumstances. She lived in Liverpool, but her husband was in this country, and with the children she was on the way to find him. When the City of Brooklyn reached New York, the woman was just recovering, and was beginning to inquire for her children. It is singular that quite frequently insanity breaks out at sea. A gentleman from New York, who recently left in the steamer Koln, wrote home that a man and a woman each became insane on the passage, and the man jumped overboard and was drowned.

VICK & MEBANE,
Cotton Factors,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Beeswax per lb 30 a 32
Barrels, Spts T, each.
2d hand...2 50 a 2 75
New......2 75 a 3 00
Candles, per lb.,
Tallow......16 a 17
Adamantine.16½a 17
Sperm.......50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.,
Java........30 a 32
Lag uayra....25 a 28
Rio.........26 a 28
St. Domingo.25 a 28
Flax........19½a 20
Double Anc'r a 16
Rope per lb. 7 a 10
Corn Meal,
per bushel. 1 02½a1 05
Domestics,
Sheeting,
per yard..12 a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb, 160 a 165
Feathers,
per lb.....65 a 90
Fish, per bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1....18 00 a22 00
No. 2.... 00 a17 50
No. 3....10 50 a11 00
Mullets...6 00 a 6 50
Herring,
East.... 8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe. 0 00 a12 50
do cuts...8 00 a10 00
do gros...7 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod.. 7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, North'n
Family...8 50 a11 50
Superfine.6 50 a 7 00
Ex Super.7 50 a 8 75
North Carolina,
Family...10 00 a 10 50
Superfine.7 75 a 8 25
Glue, per lb 16 a 22
Gunny Bags25 a 28
Guano, Peruvian,
Per ton..00 00 a85 00
Grain, per bushel,
Corn..... 95 a 100
Oats...... 00 a 75
Peas, Cow1 50 a 0 00
Rice, 9½ 9
Carolina.. 8½ a 9
Hides, per lb.,
Green......6½ a 7
Dry.......11 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs.,
Eastern...0 00 a 1 60
Northern.1 35 a 1 40
Iron, per lb.,
English, ass'd7½a 8
American,ref'd a 10
American,
sheer.......9 a 00
Swede......7½ a 00
Hoop,
per ton...135 00a150 00
Liquors, per gal, (dom)
Whiskey..1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon...2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R....2 00 a 3 00
Gin.......4 00 a 7 00
Brandy...4 00 a [illegible]
do Apple,1 50 a [illegible]
do Peach [illegible]

Lumber, (Mill,)
Flr Bds.15 00 a17
Wide do..10 00 a25 00
Scantling 0 00 a22 00
Ship Stuff, 0 00 a25 00
Lime, (from store)
Rockport.1 50 a 1 60
Rockland0 00 a 1 65
Molasses, per gallon,
Cuba, hhds...00 a 40
do bbls......00 a 45
Sugar house. 21 a 22
do bbls......25 a 26
Syrup, bbls..45 a1 00
do N. O...80 a0 90
Nails, per lb.,
Cut..........5 50 a 6 25
Oils, per gallon,
Sperm....0 00 a 3 00
Linseed...1 40 a 1 50
Machinery1 75 a 2 00
Keorosene. 22 a 23
Pea Nuts.0 75 a 1 50
Potatoes,
Sweet..... 80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl.4 00 a 4 50
Provisions, per lb.,
N. C. Bacon
Hams....... 15 a 18
Middlings....12 a 12½
Shoulders....10½ a 11
Hog round...13 a 13½
Western Bacon
(Smoked.
Hams.......16 a 17
Middlings....12 a 12½
Shoulders....10½ a 11
(Dry Salted.)
Middlings....10½ a 11
Shoulders ...10 a 10½
Lard, N. C..00 a 12½
do Northern.10 a 1
Butter, N. C..15 a 20
do Northern.25 35 a 40
Cheese........16 a 16½
Pork, Northern, per bbl
City Mess 19 50 a 19 75
Thin 0 00 00 a 16 50
Rump....16 00 a 17 00
Salt, Alum, per
bag 2 bush.1 50 a 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground
cargo.....0 00 a 0 00
From store.0 00 a 1 50
American.0 00 a 1 45
Sugar, per lb.,
Porto Rico...10 a 10½
C.............11a 11½
B............. a 11½
A.............12 a 12½
Crushed.....12½ a 00
Soap, per lb.,
Northern.... 5½ a 7
Shingles, per M.,
Contract... 6 50 a 9 00
Common .. 2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M.,
W. O. bbl.00 00 a 00 00
R. O. hhd.00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M.
Shipping 00 00 a 00 00
Mill, p to ex 12 00 a 18 00
Mill, fair.. 8 00 a 12 00
Mill, int to ord 4 25 a6 00
Tallow per lb 10 a 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
September 25, 1873.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The excitement over the financial panic at the North has had the effect to distract the attention of the public from the transaction of business and trade generally has been very quiet all the week, with a large decline of values on all the leading staples and products of our trade. The present decline of most articles of trade is said to be only temporary, as the panic is principally among the financial men and houses and only a limited few of commercial houses have been effected thereby. In order that our readers may know how the panic is regarded in commercial circles North we extract the following opinions of the commercial press there. The Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"Indeed, the general business interests of the country were never in a more solid and substantial condition than at this moment, and with abundant crops and a large demand for our surplus products from abroad, all the indications relative to trade movements point to the coming season as one of unexampled commercial prosperity. But for our vicious financial system, and the opportunity which it affords for stock gambling and other kindred evils, such a panic as we are now "enjoying" could scarcely occur; but if it shall aid in clearing the financial atmosphere, as it is generally believed it will, it will not have been in vain."

The New York journals appear to be unanimously of the opinion that the commercial interests have not, and are not likely to suffer from the collapse, and to show the favorable position of our import and export trade, we extract the following from that standard authority, the New York Shipping List:

Financial and commercial affairs are on a much more satisfactory basis than they were a year ago. The imports at this port continue below and the exports above those of last year. For the month of August the gold value of the imports was $32,716,178, a decrease of $10,270,907 compared with the same month last year; for the first eight months of the year the amount reached $284,937,280, a decrease of $28,966,676 compared with the same period last year. The export trade is even more encouraging, reaching in August, exclusive of specie, $24,542,058, and for the first eight months of the year $189,472,899, showing an increase for the month of $3,879,766, and for the eight months of $43,009,916, compared with last year. The export of specie for the eight months amounts to $40,056,476, or less by $16,893,259 than the corresponding period last year. This certainly is a gratifying exhibit, and the same relative proportions seem likely to be carried out to the end of the year. What is true of this port is also true of all the other principal ports. Under these circumstances gold is not likely to rule higher, except temporarily.

The attendance at the Produce Exchange was large all the week, but the merchants were attracted there more to hear and discuss the panic than for the purpose of trading. There has not been much movement in any of the articles, and the trade that was done was confined to the small orders for "spot" produce, futures being in no demand and buyers were not disposed to touch them even at any figures. ROSIN—Has owing to the above influences been very dull all the week and there was scarcely enough trading to form an opinion as to the feeling of buyers to make any remarks upon in regard to the future outlook. Of this we may say that the arrival of a number of vessels has induced a firmer feeling in the market, and sellers are more inclined to hold their stock, at the close of the week, rather than sacrifice them at the extreme low figures which are now being paid. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has also fully partaken of the effects of the panic, and there has been also a rapid decline of values and a very light business doing. CRUDE TURPENTINE and TAR.—The former has also succumbed to the decline of other branches of the trade. The latter however, has been but little effected, and although we have to report some decline, the feeling has not been so much depressed and there is a slight inclination to react, but in the present unsettled state of affairs, no positive firmness can be asserted. COTTON—Has also declined fully 1½ cents. The staple is being received in larger quantities and there has been more movement than was reported last week, but the trade has been somewhat restricted also by the financial crisis. PROVISIONS—The market is steady at former figures. The trade is comparatively healthy, but there is only a light movement. GRAIN—Corn is steady at former figures. OATS are unchanged. PEAS are nominal. There is no stock of importance and the demands are limited. DRY GOODS—There has been quite a number of merchants from the interior in the city this week and trade has been lively in all departments.—There has been a good distributive demand and the merchants have been receiving large stocks to supply the trade. There is considerable more activity in dress goods, both foreign and domestic, and as almost all foreign woolen or woosted fabrics are duplicated by the mills in this country, the competition keeps prices at a reasonable point. In woolen goods there is an increased demand for blankets, flannels and shawls—in short the trade is active in all departments. MONEY—To say money is tight, is only using a phrase which does not describe the stringency which has been felt in commercial circles this week. The financial panic has caused such a feeling of caution, that the banks are only discounting the most acceptable paper, and in most instances have refused their usual accommodations in their line to merchants and customers generally. The Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"The stringency in money during the past week has not been equalled since the great panics of 1840 and 1857. This has been caused by the terrible feeling of uncertainty as to how far the trouble in New York would extend, and as report after report of failures came in, capitalists and bank officers stood aghast. The direction that the storm seemed to take pointed clearly to the fact, that the time long expected when the people would lose confidence had come, and the too extended credit given to railroads be at an end. All the failures so far have been those of houses closely identified with these interests, or of "bull" brokers. No large house engaged in regular commerce has yet gone down, nor does there seem to be any fear that there will be any failures of this kind. The country never was in a better condition to meet such a crisis. The West and South are rich, and have been so for months. Our jobbing houses are receiving daily large amounts of money from customers in these sections, and it is supposed that more money has come in during the last week than during the previous sixty days."

The changes of prices of the leading articles of produce and merchandise, and the special features of the market for the week ending are reviewed as follows:

COTTON—Is the only staple that has exhibited any degree of animation during the week. In spite of the fact that we have had a very material decline in prices and other markets have ruled extremely dull, buyers here have shown a disposition to purchase all the week, and sellers, anticipating a still further decline, have met these advances, and we have had liberal transactions. The reduction of quotations this week was 1 to 1½ cents on strict good ordinary, low middling and middling. Other grades have not met with much sale, owing to the limited demand and to the fact that the bulk of the offerings were principally of the new crop and finer qualities.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, after a careful revision of the monthly returns, gives the following as the present status of the cotton crop:

"The indicated increase of area is a little over 10 per cent. The condition of the crop is higher than in September of last year in Arkansas, the same in Tennessee and lower in each of the other cotton States. Worms have been more abundant, yet their ravages have been disastrous or sweeping in few cases. The season has been remarkable for its rainfall, tending to further depreciation of the crop; otherwise the conditions have been quite favorable. Fertilizers have stimulated growth, and labor has been steadier and more reliable. The averages are as follows: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 90; Florida, 85; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 82; Louisiana, 80; Texas, 92; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 92; Missouri, 96. In September, 1872, Virginia, 97; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 95; Georgia, 96; Florida, 92; Alabama, 88; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 78; Tennessee, 92. The cotton fields in North Carolina generally make a fine show of vigorous and fruitful plants, the exceptions resulting more from the falling of forms and bolls, in consequence of too abundant rainfalls, than from the presence of worms. In South Carolina similar damage from excessive moisture occurs, and the caterpillars threaten a partial or total destruction of the crop in several counties."

The receipts of the new crop are gradually increasing and for the week foot up 381 bales, against 291 bales for last week. The exports this week were only 37 bales and the stock in market is 458 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 23,673 bales against 13,505 bales for last week, 8,856 bales the previous week and 8,237 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 44,093 bales against 97,598 bales for the same period of 1872, showing a decrease since September 1st, 1873, of 55,505 bales. The exports for the week ending reach a total of 6,582 bales, of which 6,582 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up, are now 67,012 bales.

The sales for the week reach a total of 281 bales, at figures ranging from 19 to 19 cents. The following are the quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	10	cents.
Ordinary	12	"
Good Ordinary	15½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	16½	"
Low Middling	17½	"
Strict Low Middling	18	"
Middling	19	"
Strict Middling	19@19½	"

ROSIN—The financial panic has caused a general dull feeling in rosins, and a considerable decline in values since our last report. Aside from the small orders that have come in from day to day there has been very few transactions in the market. The attendance of buyers at the Exchange was quite limited, and in the absence of any speculative feeling there was no desire manifested to trade, and "spots" and "futures" were much neglected and such sales as were reported were transacted in the open market. The following is a review of the sales and the condition of the market from day to day: The first day (Friday) the market was nominal. The second day (Saturday) the sales were confined to 100 bbls. low pale at $3 50. The third day (Monday) strained opened very dull and declined. There were sales of 210 bbls. strained, delivered, at $2 35 and 40 bbls. extra Pale at $4. The fourth day (Tuesday) there was some activity and the following lots changed hands: 300 bbls. strained at $2 30 (a decline of 5 cents); 200 bbls. do. at $2 30 delivered; 150 bbls. extra No. 1 at $2 75; 110 bbls. Pale at $3 25. The fifth day (Wednesday) there was a slight enquiry for strained and a decline of 5 cents was conceded, with sales of 800 bbls. strained at $2 25. The last day (Thursday) at the close of our report the market continues quiet and weak.

No 2—There has been no enquiry for this grade during the week and no sales were recorded. Quotations are nominal.

No. 1—Only a small sale has characterized the business of the week. Quotations are 10 to 15 cents lower.

Pales—Were in good demand and some sales transpired. The market may be written steady at former figures.

The receipts for the week 13,655 bbls. against 12,060 bbls. for last week show an increase of 1,595 bbls. The exports for the week, 13,580 bbls. against 18,856 bbls. for last week, show a falling off of 5,276 bbls. The stock in yard is 88,776 bbls. and afloat 4,387 bbls., against 86,824 bbls. in yard and 6,264 bbls. afloat for last week. We quote nominally as follows:

Strained	$2 25
No. 2	2 30
Extra No. 2	2 35
Low No. 1	2 65
No. 1	2 75
Extra No. 1	3 00
Low Pale	3 50
Pale	3 75@4 00
Window Glass	4 50@5 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market has been very weak and unsettled during the past week, owing to the depressed feeling which has characterized similar articles of trade.—There has been no speculative feeling and the transactions were confined principally to fill Western orders. On Friday of this week, owing to the influences of the panic the market was very dull and buyers could not be induced to operate at any prices. Saturday there was no reaction of feeling, and the market was very dull during the day and no sales transpired. Monday the dullness continued and the market declined ½ cent. Tuesday the previous day's figures were obtained on a small lot, but buyers were not inclined to purchase to extent, and the market closed very dull. Since then and up to the close of business to-day, there have been no transactions reported; the highest figures offered being 35 cents. The receipts for the week 3,115 casks against 2,995 casks for last week, show a small increase. The exports for the week 794 casks against 3,995 casks for last week, show an increase of 3,201 casks. The stock in market is 11,637 casks against 9,321 casks for last week, show an increase of 2,316 casks. The sales reported for the week were as follows:

Friday.... 5 casks at 38 cts ℔ gal.
Saturday.. No sales reported.
Monday... 100 casks at 36½ cts ℔ gal.
Tuesday... 47 " " 37 " " "
Do .... 100 " " 36½ " " "
Wednesday—No sales reported.
Thursday—No sales reported.
*Selected casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—All the influences of the past week have had the effect to rather demoralize prices. First they have checked the operations of the "bulls," who have kept the market in such an unsettled state for the past week, and now the whole list of buyers are "bears." Under the influence and oppression of the latter the market has been very dull, and prices have declined during the week 55 cents on yellow dip and virgin. At the close of business to-day the market is very quiet and weak, and a further decline is anticipated. The receipts for the week 1,875 bbls. against 1,961 bbls. for last week, show only a small decrease. The exports were about equal to those of the former week, and the stock in hand is 2,132 bbls. against against 2,532 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	200	2 00	3 55	3 55
Saturday	183	2 00	3 55	3 55
Monday	329	2 00	3 10	3 10
Tuesday	175	2 00	3 00	3 00
Wednesday	37	2 00	3 00	3 00
Thursday	131	2 00	2 50	2 50

TAR.—The market has been depressed all the week, and we have to record a further decline. Towards the close of the week, however, there is some reaction of feeling and there is more stability exhibited in trade. The receipts are about equal to the export, and there is very little reduction or change of stock. The market closes quiet and steady at $2 50 ℔ bbl. The receipts for the week 598 bbls against 733 bbls for last week, show a small decrease. The exports for the week 299 bbls against 1,432 bbls for last week, show a falling off of 1,133 bbls. The stock in market is 1,218 bbls against 919 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday..... 131 bbls at $2 60 per bbl.
Do.......*100 " 2 75 "
Saturday.... 63 " 2 60 "
Do.......122 " 2 55 "
Monday......163 " 2 55 "
Tuesday.....75 " 2 55 "
Wednesday 131 " 2 55 "
Do........46 " 2 50 "
Thursday....73 " 2 50 "
*In order.

GRAIN.—The grain market is without an important feature this week.—CORN—Has been very quiet, and the features are much the same as we have noticed in previous reviews. During the present week we have had no arrivals of cargoes, and consequently no sales. The market is quoted nominal at 70 to 75 cents as per quality. From the present writing up to the close of the season, and until the new corn begins to arrive, we shall have a very dull and quiet market, as it is conceded that the old crop of corn in the eastern counties is about exhausted, and that the arrivals from the Northern markets will probably all come to order. The receipts for the week 12,651 bushels against 19,986 bushels for last week, show a decrease of 7,335 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 4,130 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,186 bushels; from New York, 20,000 bushels; per schr. Sunny South, from New York, 2,500 bushels, and by Wilmington and by Weldon railroad 835 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 80@85 cents for yellow and mixed corn, and 90@92½ cents for white mealing per bushel, highest figures including sacks. OATS—At present there is little or no demand for oats, and the market may be quoted dull. The demands principally are local, very few orders being received from the country. Sells from stores at 65@70 cents per bushel, sacks included.——PEAS—The light stock and very limited receipts continue to influence the market and prices continue high. The demand for Clay and Cow peas are good, but fancy qualities are in light request. We quote Cow at $1 60 and Clay at $1 60@$1 65, and White at $1 85 ℔ bushel.——RICE—The market is well supplied and the demand is confined principally to the local trade.——CORN MEAL—The market is steady and unchanged. The city mills are supplying the demands at 97½c@$1 00 ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The provision trade at present is very quiet, but prices have ranged very regular, and we have had a steady market all the week, without any material reduction of quotations. The Cincinnati Price Current, commenting upon the trade, says:

"As the season approaches when pork-packing will again be in order, the disposition to sell out old stock increases, and although there has been an increased consumptive demand for Mess Pork, and a fair demand for other meats, it has been met freely, and in some instances concessions have been made to secure buyers. An increase in the foreign exports from the seaboard cities tends to produce a more confident feeling, but this is more marked as regards Lard than in meats, and the former article has sustained a material advance, which it seems probable will be maintained, as it is based upon a legitimate export and domestic demand, while stocks are not excessive for this time of the year. It must not be forgotten, however, that it would be easy to increase the current make of Lard by rendering the whole hog except shoulders and hams, if the price should advance so as to justify it. The prevalence of a virulent type of the yellow fever in some parts of the South has doubtless contributed to depress the market for Bacon and Bulk Meats there, not so much because of the interference with trade which has already occurred, although that is considerable, as from anticipation of still greater interruptions in the future.—The loss of a few weeks consumption now could never be recovered, and coming at the close of the season there would be a greater depreciation in the value of stock than would be likely to occur at another time.

The following are the quotations of provisions to-day: North Carolina Bacon sells as follows: 9 @ 10 cents for shoulders, 11 @ 12 cents for sides, 12 @ 12½ cents for hog round and 17½@18½ cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 10½ cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cts. for sides, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10 cents for shoulders, 11@11½ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ℔ lb.

POULTRY—The receipts of Chickens have been liberal. The demand being mostly for fine large, either young or old. Spring Chickens sell mostly at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ doz., some small lots selling still lower, but fine and nearly full grown bring $3 50@$4 ℔ doz. Old do. are scarce and in good request at $3 75, $4@$4 25 ℔ dozen, the latter rate for fine.

HAY.—The market is well supplied, and the receipts are liberal, but are barely in excess of the demand, and on this account prices are well sustained. We quote as follows:

Penn. Timothy	$1 50@1 60
New York,	1 30@1 40
Eastern,	1 65@1 70

EGGS are scarce and wanted. There is considerable increase in the demand and fresh lots will readily command 20@25 cents ℔ dozen by the quantity. Very few are arriving in such condition that they can be sold without re-handling.

FREIGHTS—The rates of freight continue extremely high by coastwise vessels. The arrivals of tonnage, is not equal to the requirements, and consequently berths for charter and otherwise are in demand and command high rates. Ocean freight and charters are well up, but vessels find very little difficulty to obtain cargoes at the rates demanded.

PEANUTS—There are no important changes in the market this week, and last report requires no alteration. The report from the growing crop is very favorable and a larger increase in the production of this over last year is anticipated. The present prices, however, are considered only temporary and any increase of demand would excite the market. The stock in dealers' hands is about 10,000 bushels, most of which is held for export. We quote the market firm at the following prices:

Ordinary	$1 25 to 1 30
Prime	1 40 to 1 50
Extra Prime	1 50 to 1 60
Fancy	1 75 to 2 00

CATTLE.—The approach of the fall season has had its usual effect upon the Beef market, and there is more demand for cattle and butchers are disposed to make more liberal offerings for fine fatted beeves. The receipts are quite limited and a good drove of beeves will bring 6 to 8 cents on the hoof, as per quality.

WOOD—The market is heavily stocked with all qualities of wood except pine, for which there seems to exist a good demand, and the receipts are readily disposed of. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$2 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

FERTILIZERS—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note only a moderate business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $ 60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 40@$1 45, and Liverpool at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ sack.

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ℔ M.

FLOUR.—The market has been dull all the week, Extra Family sells at $12 Family is easy to buy at $8 to $10, and Extra Super $7@$8, Superfine ranges from $6 to $7. Spring Wheat flour is held at $6 40@$6 75.

BUTTER.—The receipts of choice have been about equal to the current wants of retailers. Choice sells at 40 @45 cents, selections of fine bringing 50 cents ℔ lb. the latter rates, however, are obtained only for 'gilt edge,' that which is well made, solid, yellow and fine flavored.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, September 24—Noon.—Gold 111½. No general markets received.

Commercial.

Cotton entirely nominal; sales of 3 3 bales; Uplands 18 cents; Orleans 18¾ cents. Pork dull; new mess $17 25. Lard dull; old steam 8 7-16 to 8½ cents. Spirits turpentine dull at 40 to 40½ cents. Rosin dull at $2 90 to $3 for strained. Freights dull.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—6 P. M.—Cotton nominal—sales of 1,038 bales at 18 to 18¾ cents. Southern Flour dull, heavy and lower at $6 70 to $7 80; common to fair extra $7 85 to $10 70; good to choice $7 85 to $10 70. Whiskey heavy and lower at 97 to 97½ cents, cash. Corn heavy and 1 cent lower—holders disposed to realize—a difficulty with the Exchange keeps shippers out of the market—sales at 62 to 63 cents for steamer Western mixed. Pork quiet and steady—new mess (spot) $17 50. Beef unchanged—mess $9 to $10 50. Lard lower at 8½ to 8¾ cents. Wheat dull and lower—shippers cannot sell at the Exchange and business is almost stopped. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40 to 40½ cents. Rosin dull at $2 90. Tallow weak at 8½ cents. Freights to Liverpool more active and lower.

Cotton—net receipts 332 bales; gross receipts 1,917 bales; the futures closed weak, with sales of 27,900 bales, as follows: September, 17 1-16 cents; October, 16¾ cents; November, 17 cents; December, 17 to 17 1-16 cents; January, 17¼ cents.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 24—6 P. M.—Cotton—no market; net receipts 1,775 bales; exports coastwise 1,096 bales; stock on hand 6,346 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24—6 P. M.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn firm at 63 to 65 cents. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whiskey quiet at 92 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24—6 P. M.—Cotton entirely nominal; middling 19 cents; low middling 18½ cents; strict good ordinary 17 cents; net receipts 78 bales; gross receipts 115 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24—6 P. M.—Cotton dull and lower—middling 18½ cents; low middling 17½ cents; strict good ordinary 16½ cents; net receipts 1,623 bales; gross receipts 164 bales; exports coastwise 151 bales; stock on hand 780 bales.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamtug E Payson, Helborn, Philadelphia, to Charleston, Worth & Worth, was towed into this port with her piston broke.

Schr Minnie Ward, Bloodgood, Swansboro', Edwards & Hall.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux. ☞ See local column for disaster.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Norwegian Brig Diana. ☞ In below.

Schr Sunny South, Derrickson, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr James P Eaton, Poole, New London, (Conn) James H Chadbourn & Co.

Swedish Brig Sophie Amelia, Bengston, Boston, R E Heide.

Br Barquentine Elizabeth Taylor, (50 days) Liverpool, Vick & Mebane, with salt and hoop iron.

Brig Uncle Sam, Jordan, New York, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Ray, Dennis, New River, Edwards & Hall.

CLEARED.

Sept. 18 Norwegian barque Ostenlide, Olsen, Rotterdam, Sprunt & Hinson.

Sept 19—Brig Alice Lea, Foster, Washington, D. C., Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Barque Bertha, Schwartz, Hamburg, Williams & Murchison.

German Barque Mynheer, Tesnow, Hamburg, Willard Bros.

Schr John A Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Boston—Schr David Miller—117,904 feet lumber.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Schr David Miller, Fletcher, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Washington, D. C.—Brig Alice Lea—196,581 feet lumber.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—512 bbls rosin, 35 casks spirits turpentine, 36 bbls tar, 2 bales cotton, 18 do sheeting, 30,000 feet lumber.

Philadelphia—Schr John A Griffin—192,175 feet lumber.

Philadelphia—Steamship Tonawanda—190 casks spirits turpentine, 261 bales cotton, 10 do yarn, 25 do sheeting, 930 bbls rosin, 209 do tar, 509 do crude turpentine, 9,251 feet lumber, 150 bushels peanuts, 55 tons old iron, 15 bales rags, 23 empty ale kegs, 2 pkgs mdse, 7 bbls pitch.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—106 bbls rosin, 41 casks spirits turpentine, 60 bbls tar, 5 do pitch, 9 pkgs mdse, 15 bdls hides, 5 bbls crude turpentine, 90 bushels peanuts, 47 bales cotton, 36,700 feet lumber.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—2,460 bbls rosin, 418 casks spirits turpentine, 242 bbls tar, 520 bbls crude turpentine, 45 bushels peanuts, 20 bales sheeting, 9 pkgs mdse.

FOREIGN.

Rotterdam—Norwegian barque Osterlide—4,280 bbls rosin.

Hamburg—German Barque Mynheer—3,425 bbls rosin———.

German Barque Bertha—3,921 bbls rosin.

Wilmington, 3 Grand Performances, at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M., Wednesday, October 15th.

A TOWERING GIANT AMONG ITS FELLOWS!
The Great 12 Centre-Pole Tent!
—AND—
$100,000 CHALLENGE SHOW!

WAX FIGURES
RESTAURANT
CURIOSITIES
AVIARY
MUSEUM
CARAVAN
MENAGERIE
HIPPODROME

GREAT EASTERN MENAGERIE
MUSEUM, AVIARY, CIRCUS, ROMAN HIPPODROME
—AND—
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

Its augmentation the past winter make it four times larger than last year, and then it was confessed the Monarch Mastadon of the road. Over a million dollars have been expended to make this the most stupendous and greatest World Exposition ever attempted; an immense Twelve Centre-Pole Pavilion covering over four acres of ground, and measuring 168,000 yards of canvass, is required to exhibit its thirty-one dens of living Wild Beasts, breathing Sea Monsters, Plumaged Birds, Flesh eating Reptiles, and the colossal

DUAL CIRCUS EXHIBITON!

To transport this Goliah of shows, 100 cars, 6 passenger coaches, and 4 engines are brought into requisition, and the services of over 2,000 men and horses are necessary to the success of this unprecedented enterprise.

A GRAND TRIPPLE MENAGERIE,
In 4 separate Tents, combined with the *Colossal Museum, Aviary of Tropical Birds, and Caravan of Elephants, Camels, Dromedaries, Elks, Buffaloes, etc., etc.*

Grand Double Circus Performance
In the Largest Hippodrome Tent in the World!
EVERY ACT DOUBLE
In 2 Rings at the same hour, under one Grand Pavilion!
A DOUBLE GRAND ENTREE.
2 Studs of Ring Horses, Dual Corps of Equestriennes, Male Riders, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Clowns, etc.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN ARENIC ANNALS EVER WITNESSED!
EVERY DAY AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., AN UNPARALLELED
Pageant and Procession over Two Miles Long!!

With emerald, crimson and gold dens, three brass and reed Bands, grand Steam Piano, the music of which can be heard 4 miles, and a full Martial Band, as in the days of '76; twenty Beautiful Women, and one hundred horsemen and pages, mounted, and followed by the Cavalcade with their flags, banners and parphernalia, mounted Gods and Godesses, in original costumes, with *Living Tigers, Lions, Panthers and Jaguars loose in the Streets.*

☞ Before each exhibition a Grand Balloon Ascension will be given by a distinguished Æronaut who will make a journey beyond the clouds.
☞ All the Rails running into the city have been arranged to bring people at greatly reduced fare.

Admission 75 Cents. Children under 10 years, 50 Cents.
Doors open at 10 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M. Performance commences an hour after.

W. W. DURAND, Gen. Agent.

Wilson, Thursday, Oct. 9; Goldsboro', Friday, Oct. 10; Magnolia, Tuesday, Oct. 14; Lumberton, Oct. 16; Rockingham, Friday, Oct. 17; Wadesboro', Saturday, Oct. 18; Whiteville, Monday, Oct. 20.
sep 25,27&oct4,11-Wit

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail.—It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and Death will ensue.

This Great Unfailing Specific will not be found the Least Unpleasant.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c., &c.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine,
Is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.
aug 27, 1873. 3[illegible]-1y

Dr. A. H. LINDLEY,

SURGEON IN CHIEF TO CHARLOTTE, N. C. Branch of Dr. Kline's Philadelphia Bellevue Hospital, at the urgent request, and to accommodate the afflicted who desire to consult him at or near their homes, will be at the following places on the days named below, where he desires to meet all who are afflicted with

Chronic, Long Standing or Obscure Diseases,

—ESPECIALLY—
CANCERS, TUMORS AND ULCERS,

Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Constitutional Blood Diseases, and Diseases of the Nervous System. Hernia.

Fits, Spasms and Convulsions;

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder. He operates on Club Foot, Fistula and Piles.

Dr. LINDLEY has made the treatment of Chronic Diseases his especial study, and his large experience, both in hospital and private practice, enables him to cure a large per cent. of the most stubborn cases. He and his copartners are well known throughout the South, through their cures of Cancer and other Chronic Diseases. Fees for consultation $1.00. Charges for treatment moderate.

Lumberton, N. C., Bowen's Hotel, Oct. 17 & 18
Wilmington, " Purcell House, " 20
Whiteville, " [illegible] Hotel, " 21
Fair Bluff, " Pr[illegible] Hotel, " 22
Marion, " Marion Hotel, " 23
sep 26 -W2w

Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Glue.

1,000 Good Second Hand Spirit Barrels,
500 New New York Spirit Barrels,
25 Tons Hoop Iron,
10 Bbls Distiller's Glue,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.
sept 18 224

MOLASSES---MOLASSES!

250 HHDS. and Bbls Cuba Molasses;
275 " " " S. H. "
225 Bbls. G. F. Syrup,
10 " New Orleans Molasses,
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
sept 25 239

BILL HEADS AND CIRCULAR PROMPTLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE IN THE LATEST STYLE.

GRAND TOURNAMENT!

IT IS PROPOSED to have a Grand Tournament at the FAIR OF THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, on the 14th of November next. Premiums will be awarded successful Knights, and a Ball will follow.

Knights to be dressed in full Armor, to be furnished free, and horses will be entertained free of expense.

A limited number of Knights only will be received.

Applicants should address Dr. G. G. Thomas, Secretary, without delay, as the Committee desire to close the lists at an early day, so that full time for preparation can be made.

Rules and regulations will be furnished by the Secretary.
aug 21 199-tf
Star and Post copy 1 week.

REMOVAL.

ON the 1st day of October we will move into the handsome and commodious
IRON FRONT STORE
one door north of the Bank of New Hanover, ON FRONT STREET.
We respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us by our friends.
GILES & MURCHISON.
sep 11 220-tf

Bob White Flour.

500 BARRELS BOB WHITE FLOUR.
Just received. For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
sept 25 240

BACON and PORK.

65 HHDS. and Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders
75 Boxes D. S. Sides;
150 Bbls. Pork.
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
sept 25 [illegible]

CORN, LARD, HAY and RICE.

8,000 BUSHELS Corn;
150 Kegs, Tierces and Tubs Lard
250 bales Hay;
50 Tierces and Bbls Rice.
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
sept 25

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

OUR FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES are coming in very rapidly. We are receiving them every day by steamer and rail. We respectfully invite the Public to come and see our stock and they will certainly be pleased with Goods and Prices. We have determined to sell BOOTS and SHOES at

SMALL PROFITS,

and goods that are made of the best of stock.

Our goods are bought at the lowest cash price from manufactories and our expenses are light, thus showing at once that we can afford to sell our goods at small profits—even competing for lower prices and better goods than jobbing houses in Baltimore or New York.

Our stock consists of a general assortment of Men's, Boys, Women's, Misses, Children's and Infants Boots and Shoes.

Respectfully,
EVANS & VonGLAHN,
Princess Street.
sept 13 218

PURCELL HOUSE.
J. R. DAVIS, Proprietor
From this date the rates for Transient Boarding are $4, $3, and $2 50 per day, according to location and rooms.
Day boarders $8 per week.
au 21

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Oysters only 60 cents a bushel in Newbern.

Cyrus R. Lantz, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, has been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for North Carolina.

The Raleigh News says:—Hon. Mr. Cross, of New York, and Mr. Williams, of Philadelphia, are now stopping at the Yarboro' House, making preparations to work the black lead mines a few miles west of Raleigh. We hear that these men are very rich, and hope their success may induce many more of their monied friends to follow their example.

The Raleigh Sentinel says:—We learn that on Tuesday night last, in Charlotte, Drs. Wingate and Prichard, of the Baptist Church, held an endowment meeting, and raised the handsome sum of $900 for Wake Forest College. The Church of Charlotte will probably raise the sum to more than $1000. Very entertaining addresses on the subject of education were delivered by both gentlemen.

The Tarboro' Enquirer says:—A proposition has been made by the present owners of the Williamston & Tarboro' R. R. to the citizens of the three counties in which the road runs, that if they will subscribe enough to lay the cross ties (estimated to be about $25,-000) they will put the road in good running order throughout.

This proposal recommends itself with great force to those living upon the route, and to a considerable extent to the merchants and business men of the towns of Williamston and Tarboro'. By completing the road a new line of transportation will be furnished competing with the present one, and will have a tendency to lower freights.—Certainly cotton and heavy groceries could be carried much cheaper by this route than is paid for them now at this point.

It is true that the road might eventually fall into the hands of the parties which now control the W. & W. R. R., and the advantage of competition lost, but this is a risk that all such enterprises have to run. The only way to prevent monopolies is to put counter schemes in operation. A subscription has already been started in Tarboro, payable within sixty days after the completion of the road, and has been headed by John Norfleet, Esq., with a donation of $1000.

The Raleigh News says: The late vote on the Constitutional Amendments, leaving out the counties of Camden and Polk, which have not been heard from at the office of the Governor, and counting Dare from the report sent in—this county having furnished no official statement as yet—[illegible] as follows:

Public Debt—For, 70,157; against, 28,147; majority for 42,010.

Superintendent Public Works—For, [illegible]; against, 28,806; majority for [illegible].

[illegible]—For, 70,077; against, 27,343; majority for 42,734.

Exemption from Taxes—For, [illegible]; against, [illegible]; majority for 15,256.

University—For, 68,638; against, [illegible]; majority for 38,667.

Sessions General Assembly—For, [illegible]; against, 28,563; majority for [illegible].

Census Commissioner—For, 70,545; [illegible].

[illegible] Office-Holders—For, [illegible]; against, 29,285; majority for [illegible].

State of North Carolina,
County of Burke [illegible].

[illegible] of the United States.

We, the undersigned, citizens of [illegible] county, Lower Fork Township, [illegible] on oath that we are Republicans [illegible], and true and loyal to the Government of the United States, [illegible] Saturday, Sept. 6th, 1873, [illegible] ignorant of their [illegible] Revenue officers [illegible] the [illegible], we are unwilling that [illegible] law, peace and order shall [illegible] by the false representations [illegible] officials, who [illegible] [illegible] upon that Government [illegible] we have loved, cherished [illegible] in the dark days of the [illegible] the Government [illegible] the [illegible] that now have charge [illegible] of the Revenue [illegible] we further certify [illegible] we believe the statements [illegible] to the officers or [illegible] upon or bush- [illegible] and a slander upon our people, and that if the firing did [illegible] by the men firing on [illegible]. We know and believe [illegible] Revenue Officer of the United States Government can go [illegible] in this country unarmed and arrest [illegible] and we hereby tender [illegible] to assist any officer in the [illegible] discharge of his duty who [illegible] here.

John Crotts,
Tyrell Cloud,
N. E[illegible],
Alex. Huffman,
E. Huffman,
J. W. Smith,
J. H. Hildebrand,
J. T. Franklin,
James Huffman,
J. D. Franklin,
N. L. Chapman,
Amos Huffman,
John Hudson,
William Ross.

[illegible] named citizens appeared [illegible] and made oath to the truth [illegible] to the best of their [illegible] and belief, the 20th day of [illegible], 1873.

Amos Huffman, J. P.

[illegible] A. Smith has taken certified [illegible] the foregoing to Washington [illegible] present them to the [illegible].

[illegible] holders of M[illegible] per cent. to [illegible].

[illegible] London booksellers has [illegible] in the Shah the copyright [illegible] of Travel."

[illegible] of the British nobility and [illegible] are going over to the church [illegible] extreme unction.

[illegible] gross weight of the cotton [illegible] 1872 and '73 was 3,930,508 [illegible] 1,821,023,023 pounds.

[illegible] lately in Cairo, [illegible] the St. Louis Democrat [illegible] a severe death, but [illegible] out of Cairo."

[illegible] York Journal of Commerce [illegible] use of aluminum instead [illegible] for balloons, asserting that [illegible] aluminum envelope above him, [illegible] might float about for [illegible] months.

[illegible] tenor in New York receives [illegible] thousand dollars. That is [illegible] Christ Church and other [illegible]. A basso gets nearly the [illegible]. A soprano commands even [illegible], and an alto can manage [illegible] quite a comfortable little [illegible] week's income. It is a [illegible], therefore, in many ways [illegible] know how to sing and have a voice.

Fresh troubles threaten the growing [illegible] of New Zealand. A murder having been committed, the murderer, a Maori, took refuge in the territory ruled by the native King. A proclamation has been issued offering a reward for the production of himself and accomplices, alive or dead. The King refuses to surrender the fugitive, and the settlers are organizing to take him by force.

"BLACK FRIDAY."

THE FINANCIAL CRASH.

Scenes at the Stock Exchange.

Brokers rushed to and fro telling each other that everything was going to smash, and the floor of the Stock Exchange seemed a pandemonium. To a stranger it would have seemed as though

A GREAT FREE FIGHT

was in progress. Well-dressed men hurried in and began to scream something that was undoubtedly intelligible to those around them, for a circle was soon formed, and while the new-comer yelled and waved his hand above his head, the others gesticulated wildly and shouted as loud as he. All had memorandum books, and just about the time an outsider might suppose the first blow would surely be struck all jotted something in their books and separated to listen to another. One broker, a tall, dark-complexioned man, wearing a white hat, dashed in, and waving his memorandum book about as though defying any one to approach him, began in a squeaking voice which sounded far above the din around him to call near him some of the most excited ones on the floor. His eyes flashed as he shook his fist in his fellows' faces, shoved up against them, and then stepped back. He was terribly in earnest, and the telegraph operators, calm, cool, and collected as ever, wandered around the crowd looking over men's shoulders, saying nothing to any one, and hastening back to their instruments to resume the ticking which seems never to cease in the room. A short, thin man with a large blue neck cloth gnashed his teeth and seemed ready to pounce upon the tall, dark-complexioned man. They advanced toward each other, shaking their fists and shouting at the top of their voices. The bystanders drew near, and all shouted and raised their hands. They rubbed up against each other, and hats were jammed over the eyes of some. Still

THERE WERE NO KNOCK-DOWNS,

only jottings in the memorandum books. Young men stood on the railing and behind it and shouted until they were hoarse the name of some one wanted. Uniformed boys, with small pieces of white paper in their hands, strode around with a military air calling one whom some one else on the other circle wished to see. Some laughed and others seemed ready to shed tears as they grasped each other. There were hurried whispers and a passing of memoranda and then a return to the terrific shouting. "Yeahoo," resounded through the room followed by a succession of almost unintelligible words and the babel of voices; the scrambling about, and the wild looking countenances, made up a scene that a stranger never could forget.

The presiding officer sat calmly in his chair, occasionally scanning the excited crowd and then pleasantly chatting with several gentlemen on the rostrum. When the noise was greatest he seemed most happy, and when he arose about twelve minutes past 12, holding a small piece of white paper and with a goodly-sized gavel commanded order, his eyes fairly twinkled. The shouting ceased for a moment and the brokers, like a flock of sheep, drew near. They were nervous and scarcely able to stand still, but they kept quiet long enough to hear that the great banking house of

JAY COOKE & CO. HAD SUSPENDED.

Then they turned their backs on the presiding officer. Some yelled louder than ever, a few others [illegible] though they were really glad to hear it, while many sorrowfully shook their heads. A score of brokers went from the room scarcely believing it possible that Jay Cooke & Co. had been so unfortunate, and hastened to the banking-house of that firm. The bootblacks and newsboys were there [illegible] leaning over the iron railing on the sidewalk peering into the windows and saying, "So 's busted."

All kinds of rumors were [illegible] in the Room, and nearly every bank and railroad company was said to have gone under. Henry Clews & Co., George Opdyke, Drexel, Morgan & Co., the Pennsylvania Central, and others were mentioned [illegible]. The Vanderbilt party was doing their utmost to keep their heads above water, but their foes were determined that they should sink, and [illegible] became hotter. The cry was, "Who will go next?" The speculators went about exclaiming that they had [illegible] tered a balloon; that the Street had been knocked out of [illegible], and that there was no room [illegible]. They predicted that every [illegible] in Broad and Wall streets would make a grand ascension. "This thing will stop to-day," said one broker to another, confidentially. "Don't you believe it," replied the one addressed; "this is but the beginning. Wait until to-morrow."

THE THRONG IN THE GALLERY,

among which were many elegantly dressed ladies, manifested profound interest, and when some enthusiastic broker on the floor threw up his hat and cheered they could not control themselves and joined in the shout. One of the oldest brokers in the street said there had been no such panic since 1857, and that it might be attributed to the building of railroads in advance of the sale of bonds, thus increasing our liabilities and piling up our indebtedness.

At about half past 12 Vice-President Wheelock, who had left a short time before, took his seat, attired in his usual faultless style, arranged his white necktie, adjusted his eye-glasses, and arose. He had a small piece of paper in his left hand. He raised the gavel and smiled. Then he beat on the desk for order. The brokers reluctantly checked their screaming and looked at him. There was a shuffling of feet, and the Vice-President's deep bass voice could scarcely be heard. He regretted to inform them that the firm of Robinson & Suydam, 13 Broad street, had suspended. Then he sat down smiling, and the screams of the brokers again filled the air. They huddled together and in a moment it seemed that there was one firm less in the street, so intent were they upon buying or selling stocks. The "yahoos" sounded louder than ever. The messengers shrieked more fiercely than before, and the Vice-President twirled his eye-glasses and was happy.

ON THE STREET

there was a great surging crowd, but the lynx-eyed doorkeepers permitted none but members to enter. The Governing Committee attempted to hold a meeting, but a quorum could not be obtained.

"We're all busted," said a young man, who ran into the room in such haste that he almost knocked five or six brokers down; "we're all up." He was soon in the thickest of the crowd, pushing and shoving, and helping to increase the din. A mild mannered man, with his hands in his pockets, paced up and down, saying nothing, and halting only when some seemingly half-crazed individual, with pencil and memorandum book, placed himself in his path and yelled until anyone would have been ready to bet his last cent that a blood vessel would burst.

At twenty minutes of nine a heavy set man in gray clothing approached Vice-President Wheelock, who had been leisurely reading some letters which he took from his pocket, and handed him a piece of paper about four inches square. The Vice-President smiled and gracefully bowed. Then he read the paper and opened his mouth. The brokers on the floor did not notice him, but the persons in the gallery did, and said,

"HERE'S ANOTHER."

The Vice-President stood up and with unusual vigor beat on the desk with his gavel. He held the piece of paper above his head and beckoned the brokers to come near him. Then when it was almost still he read with much hesitation that Richard Schell would be unable to fulfill his engagement. When he concluded the reading of the note with "Yours truly, Richard Schell," there was a scene of indescribable confusion. It was a tremendous blow to the Vanderbuilt party, with which Mr. Schell was largely interested. At first there was a stillness almost unbearable in a place where it is usual to hear so much noise, and then the fearful shouting and screaming almost shook the building. A long line of brokers made haste to leave the room, while another line hurriedly entered. With bated breath they met each other, simply ejaculating, "Dick Schell!" "My God, this is rough," said one, and then adding in a faint voice, "Any more gone under?" No one seemed to care to know the cause of the failures, but all asked "Who's the next?" Vice-President Wheelock did not cease smiling, and when the gong sounded for closing he raised his right hand and motioned to the brokers to depart. The gong sounded again, and arising, he rapped with his gaval and, bowing to the brokers, took his white hat and his delicate cane and stepped down from the rostrum. One more sound of the gong cleared the room of all save a few whom none but a squad of police could have persuaded to go, and panic-stricken brokers hurried to their offices to ponder over the day's excitement and wonder what would be done to-day.—New York *Sun*.

Was Mrs. Surratt Manacled.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR:—This morning's papers, on what pretends to be the authority of Governor Hartranft, state that Mrs. Surratt was not manacled during her imprisonment. I attended the trial of the conspirators one day. There was a railing the whole length of one end of the room, about three feet from the wall, in which was a door leading, they said, to the prison. The prisoners sat in a row, behind this railing, Mrs. Surratt being nearest to the door leading into the ante room at that side, and quite near that leading to the prison. I was given a chair in the aisle, just inside the door, and so near to Mrs. Surratt that I could easily have shaken hands with her over or through the railing. I sat there two hours, sometimes touching the railing, when the crowd pressing at the door for entrance, induced me to move my chair, so that part of the time I was not more than one foot from her. She wore a heavy black dress, falling on the floor around her feet, so that I could not see them, but every time she moved them I heard chains clank. I had, before that, lived fifteen years on a farm on which was a saw mill, was familiar with the sound of chains, and the difference between that of a wagon and log chain. The sound was that of a log chain. It could not have been made by anything but the heavy links of a chain, and that chain must have been fastened to both her ankles. The sounds could not have been made in any other way. The chains on her ankles must have been heavy enough to prevent her lifting her feet, for she only slid them on the floor, one at a time, for a little change of posture. She seemed to avoid moving, so as not to attract attention to the chain; for every time they clanked she blushed painfully, blushed so that I could see it through the heavy crape vail she wore over her face. I sat until she was removed. She arose with difficulty, leaning on the arm of the officer, who seemed to be kind. She did not lift her feet in moving to and through the door, but slid one at a time, a little way, I think not further than that the heel of the forward foot came on a line with the toe of the other; but all the time the links ground and clanked. She could not move one foot an inch without making them grind. Mrs. Surratt sat before or rather on one side of her judges, chained with links as heavy as those of a log chain; and while she sat thus she was grossly insulted by spectators, men and women, or things that looked like men and women. Once she turned pale when one of these creatures said "I hope they'll hang her! Just look at her! She looks like a devil!" I could not bear it, but spoke out and said: "She does not look like a devil! She looks like a good, kind hearted woman, and you are a mean coward for insulting a prisoner." A man, in reply, said to me: "She's a rebel," and I repeated, "Coward! coward!"

Mrs. Surratt looked up and our eyes met. The expression of her face will haunt me to the grave, and I thank God for the look of gratitude it wore; but, as we were getting up quite a side show, an officer forced his way to us, to see what the matter was. I told him that people were insulting the prisoner. He made them stand back, moved my chair to the other side of the aisle, and set a man at the door to keep order and prevent my holding communication with the prisoner. Mrs. Surratt's chains were a common subject of conversation in Washington at the time. I wrote an account at the time, which was published and extensively copied and commented upon, and this morning is the first time I have ever heard any denial of the fact that Mrs. Surratt was fettered as she sat wearily through the long hours and days of that trial.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

Pittsburg, Sept. 13, 1873.

Advice for Everybody That Costs Nobody Anything.

Lotions and cosmetics make a superficial coating on the skin, give an artificial color easily seen, but are vilely destructive of the color, texture and pliability of the skin itself. Wrinkled, haggard and prematurely old looking, exactly describe the appearance of those who habitually "paint their faces." If you would have the clear, transparent, healthy and soft tinted complexion which nature gives, free from pimples, tan, freckles, or all other disfigurements, use Hand Sapolio—the most effective and fragrant toilet soap ever manufactured. Sold by all dealers at 10 and 15 cents a cake.

4w

The Symptoms of Health.

Health has its symptoms as well as disease. The clear eye, the fresh complexion, the steady hand, the firm step, the unclouded brain, briskness of spirits, and a disposition to look on the bright side of anything are indications that the animal machinery is in perfect working order. Happy are they whose running gear of life is in this excellent condition, and fortunate too are they who know how to bring it into such a condition if disarranged.—All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which withers the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. *E Pluribus Unum* might be aptly inscribed on the label, for the preparation is a plurality of remedies condensed into one irresistible antidote.

deod&weow

Gen. John A. Wagener has been formally nominated for re-election as Mayor of Charleston.

The Lynchburg *Press* asks why the State debt has increased ten-fold? Whereupon the Richmond *Enquirer* responds: It has not. You have lied ten thousand fold.

It is said that during the Shah's visit to England, the Duchess of Sutherland prevailed upon him to promise that he would depart from his practice of making it a capital offense for a Persian to embrace Christianity.

DIED.

At Scott's Hill, on September 13, 1873, MINNIE CAMMELLA, daughter of Daniel C. and Minerva VENTERS, aged 15 months and 12 days.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn—
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burn'd with wrong desires,
Had ever spurn'd at Heaven's control,
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

It died to sin, it died to cares,
But for a moment felt the rod:
O, mourner, such the Lord declares,
Such are the children of our God.

In Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., on Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, the 16th day of September, 1873, at the residence of Mr. Lewis W. Jarget, Mrs. ZILPHA SANDLIN, at the advanced age of 81 years. She had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for 48 years, and was noted for her kindness and devoted piety; a good neighbor, an indulgent and affectionate mother.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like His."

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

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The Insurance Companies and Fire Commissioners throughout the country recommend the ASTRAL as the best safeguard when lamps are used. Send for circular.

For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHAS. PRATT & CO., 108 Fulton Street, New York.

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AGENTS WANTED for a complete history of our National Capital, its origin, growth, excellencies, abuses, beauties, and personages, all portrayed in that graphic style which has placed the author, Geo. Alfred Townsend, among the foremost newspaper correspondents of the time. It gives bold, startling, truthful insight into Washington life, as a Congressional and Lobby guide, [illegible] delivery. Extra terms for the State. Address JAMES BETTS & CO., Hartford, Ct. 4w

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are a sure cure for all the diseases of the Respiratory Organs, sore throat, colds, croup, diphtheria, asthma, catarrh, hoarseness, dryness of the throat, windpipe, or bronchial tubes, and all diseases of the lungs.

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Don't be deceived by imitations.

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THAT AT THE SAME TIME

PURGES, PURIFIES AND STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are composed of many ingredients. Prominent among them are Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry, so united as to act together; the one, through its admixture with other substances, purifying and purging; while the other is strengthening the system. Thus these Pills are at the same time a tonic and a cathartic—a desideratum long sought for by medical men, but never before discovered. In other words, they do the work of two medicines, and do it much better than any two we know of, for they remove nothing from the system but impurities, so that while they purge they also strengthen, and hence they cause no debility and are followed by no reaction.

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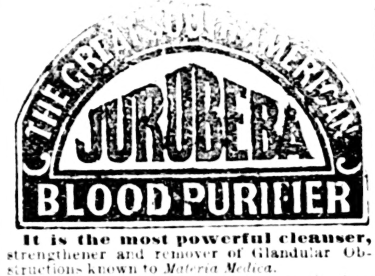

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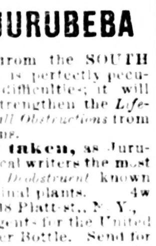

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SAPOLIO for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

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If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for

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$72 Each Week.

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JAMES FROST,
28 West 4th Street, New York.

de 6, 1872 47-wly

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court—Spring Term, 1873.

Halsted Bourden, Executor of B. L. Hill, deceased.

Against

Charles E Rhodes, of the State of Alabama.
Ann Smith, " " "
John Smith, " " "
Edward Smith, " " "
James Rhodes, " " "
— Lewis and wife, " " "
Kate Lewis,
Dr Jos Bourden and wife, Bettie Bourden, " " "
A J Weyms & wife, " " "
Fanny Weyms, " " "
F F Witherspoon & wife " " "
Catharine Witherspoon " " "
Jas H Houston & wife " " "
Amanda Houston of the State of Louisiana.
Hillard J Gordon of the State of Mississippi.
Thomas H Wright & wife, " "
Priscilla Wright, " "
Bucknel L H Wright, " "
Joseph R Hatch, of the State Nor h Carolina.
David Everitt, " "
D E Smith and wife Louisa Smith " "
Benj Griswold & wife Ann Griswold " "
Richard Hatch & wife Julia Hatch " "
David Wright, Ext'r of Isaa Wright " "
T B Hill " "
Buckner Pearce " "
Dr E W Ward " "
— Justice or Stephens and wife Jakey Justice or Stephens " "
Eli W Hall and wife " "
Margaret Hall " "
Buckner Smith " "
Spaight Hill, Executor of Thomas Hill, deceased, Mis ouri.
Buckner L Hill by his Guardian Spaight Hill " "
Charles F Deems New York.
Martha E Shine Florida

This cause is referred to J. D. Southerland, Clerk of this Court, to state the account of Halstead Bourden, Executor of B. L. Hill deceased, and to ascertain the shares of the respective legatees. It is further ordered, that the Clerk of this County make publication in the Weekly "Wilmington Journal" as to all the non-resident legatees of the time and place of taking said account, notifying all the parties in interest to come forward and take notice of this proceeding, and that he report to the next term of this Court.

Pursuant to the above order, I hereby give notice to all the legatees and parties in interest in the estate of said Buckner L. Hill, deceased, that I shall proceed to take said account at my office in Kenansville, the 23d day of September, 1873.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Superior Court Clerk & Commissioner.

aug 8 30 tf

CORN MEAL, HAY and OATS.

8,000 BUSHELS Corn;
12,000 bushels Meal;
350 bales Hay;
1,000 bushels Oats.

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Parcheesi, the term applied to this Game in India, signifies "the great number won or gained in play," hence the player who gets the highest count "makes Parcheesi."

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Going into a larger store, he will be enabled to offer a fine assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of the latest styles for all.

Thankful for the patronage extended, he trusts by fair dealing and giving the best Goods for the lowest prices, to gain an increase of custom.

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$300,000

Missouri State Lottery.

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Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class 1, to be Drawn Sept. 30, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of....$50,000	500 prizes of....$ 100
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1 prize of... 7,500	9 prizes of.... 300
4 prizes of.... 5,000	9 prizes of.... 250
4 prizes of.... 2,500	36 prizes of.... 200
20 prizes of.... 1,000	36 prizes of.... 150
20 prizes of ... 500	180 prizes of. .. 100
40 prizes of ... 250	5,000 prizes of.... 1

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarters, $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

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We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

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Two Prizes $1,000 } IN greenbacks!
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Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c. Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

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